PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,799—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
TRADE Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
26th May	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5284	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	... ...	...
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	3050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	... ...	...
4th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10500
21st ,,	ARABIA	7963	... ...	...
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

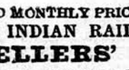
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA ...	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY ...	4,255	Combe ...	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN ...	6,635	Verron ...	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne ...	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

• Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN ...	6,635	Verron ...	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne ...	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
• Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
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APRIL 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
• LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez ...	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said ...	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa ...	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool ...	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi ...	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
• Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	May 21
	City of Lucknow			June 1	June 6	
A	City of Agra	4320	May 14	May 23	,, 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA ...	2170	Mon. 28 May	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid. 25 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

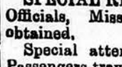
FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 24th May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ITINDA," 5,251 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
22nd May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich ...	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE ...	D. Mistrorigo ...	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovih ...	6040	29th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich ...	6346	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

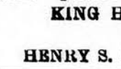
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

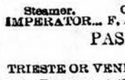


FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
SHAH AMEER.	2,937	30th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.



S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA"
• S/Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.
(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.
(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B.I.S.N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.
Electric Light and Fans throughout.
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SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8, OR SIX FOR RS. 26.
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FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Transhipping at
D. BALDUINO ...	4,580	G. Canepa ...	15th June 1906
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti ...	15th July ,,
CATANIA	4,030	... ...	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets ...	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515 : 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero ...	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito ...	17th July ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero ...	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages dressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.
A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.
The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing, ale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.
PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE 282, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.
MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.
THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.
No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.
NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.
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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.
THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.
It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :
Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.
Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)
The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
USE.
Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.
A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.
Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.
☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.
BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.
PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.
Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BRYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex. S. S. "CABOTO" are requested to take delivery of their goods from berth No. 2, Victoria Dock.

The Steamer Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning from 8 A.M. for 7 days, from the 25th instant to survey damages etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods be removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
Agents: Venice Steam Navigation Co.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Esq. J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas and Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljt and Co.
LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants' Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (Ex-Officio,) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under exact Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success. The increasing trade of India, the rapid extension and improvement of Indian towns and cities, the growth of Mill and other industries, and the tendency and present spirit of all classes of Indian subjects for indigenous enterprise, afford very good prospects, for a large and remunerative Insurance business for a purely Indian Company, to which for all legitimate purposes Government has avowedly extended its sympathy and encouragement.

No less than thirty-five Insurance Companies were floated in England during 1905, and it is therefore reasonably hoped, that India can well support an organisation, like this now placed before the public which is controlled by her own people, and the profits of which remain in the country.

The Secretaries of the proposed Company have been for a time long connected with Insurance business and are therefore well qualified for successfully carrying out the objects of the Company.

Forms of application for Shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May, 1906 at 7-15 p.m.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the CALCUTTA TURF CLUB an OFFICIAL whose principal duties will comprise those of HANDICAPPER and CLERK of the SCALES, in addition to which his services throughout the year to be at the disposal of the stewards.

He will be required to reside in Calcutta.

Salary Rs. 1,000 per month and Rs. 250 House Allowance and Travelling Expenses.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, 49 Theatre Road, Calcutta, up to 15th June, 1906.

JAMES HUTCHISON.
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Turf Club.

49, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Appeal No. 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOSSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants.
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 532 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named Suit and Appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Mooljand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 110ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Mooljchand Nonsey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Pitwoowalla, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day. | Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong at all parts. J. H. Gardener, 1a, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H.E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. B. CHAUDET and Co., Church Gate Street.

REQUIRED—Representative with good connection to act as SOLE AGENT for a London Firm of Manufacturers of high-class Cigarettes. Must have good references. Apply in first instance by letter to THE PICCADILLY CIGARETTE Co., 35, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in export form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Paraphernalia, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and last but not least Pictures of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying (Ginning, Press, Seed &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Instantaneously cured by
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170 SHAIKH MEMON, ST.,
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THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,
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OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentlemen for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates of gentlemen for the same. LOCAL DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T), sell by Public Auction, at the old Government House, Parel, a large quantity of bamboos, miscellaneous unserviceable stores consisting of buckets, tubs, cots, jungle wood planks, brass couplings, planks, empty casks flushing tanks, etc., etc., etc.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S T), at the Central Stores Chinchpoogly, Dadiaji Road:—

A large quantity of cast and wrought iron scrap.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Byculla:—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of call bells, empty cases, padlocks, cast iron, wrought iron and brass scraps, buckets, pawras, old galvanised pipes, pick-axes, water cocks, iron sheets, timber, old lamp, brackets etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at the Workshop behind Crawford Market.

A large lot of cast iron and wrought-iron scrap and sundry machinery fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
Suit No 22 of 1905.
Bapulal Lallobhai
vs.
Dayara n Harjivan.

Pursuant to the Decree dated 23th April, 1906, made in the above suit and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on FRIDAY the 25th instant at 2 p m (S T), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms about 15,000 assd white, red, black, yellow and pink handkerchiefs of different sizes and Patterns about 3,000 dozens loose white, red, black, yellow and pink handkerchiefs of different sizes and patterns,

a deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay pony quite in harness.
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst. at 4 p. m. (S T) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Rahim Valee Mahomed sole executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Abdulla Hajee Joosub Ali and Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub Abba, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage dated 14th June, 1905, and two further charges dated respectively the 2nd September 1905 and 8th October, 1904, the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other buildings and premises standing thereon, situate at Memonwada without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five and five-eighths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Knight C. S. I. on or towards the West by the Memonwada Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Marwanji Hurmath Boogaji, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described and which said hereditaments and premises are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B. No. 33 and Street No. 209, 212, 213 and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and other buildings and premises standing thereon situate at Memonwada without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty feet in length and thirty feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nathoobhoy Ramdas Seth, on or towards the West by the Memonwada Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the property hereinabove firstly described and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Parsotam Ramoodin and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No 345 and street No 208 and 207 and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdass and Co, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 339 PIECES CANVAS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m. (S T), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thacker Ramchandas Gopaljee and Co, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Pragji Dewjee and Co.—

250 pieces jute canvas, 36 inches 25 yards.
42 pieces jute canvas, 54 inches 25 yards.
68 pieces jute canvas 72 inches 25 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Cycle, harmonium and phonographs and their separate accessories and parts, large latne, sliding door, glass cupboards safes, gas furnace for gilding purposes, &c., &c., at the old Known shop of Messrs. Dastoor and Davur, the dealers in Cycles, &c., at Kalbadevi Road.

On FRIDAY the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above shop in Kalbadevi Road by order of the concerned the undermentioned comprising:—

Cycle, harmonium and phonographs and their accessories, parts, and tools, one large latne, phonograph Cylinders, Cycle chains and rolls cabinet, rosewood tyres, globes, iron and brass locks, iron stands 6 to 7 glass sliding door cupboards, safes, large roll top writing desk, gas furnace for gilding purposes, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY the 26th inst at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sorab House Groundfloor, Ormeston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished teak-wood and Blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs arte board mantelpiece dummowaiter, drawing room suit of sofas, chairs, marble top table and teapoys, Cabinet, bedsteads, English double almirahs, chest of drawers, marbletop dressing and wash-hand tables, glassware crockery ware, carpets table ornaments windproofcamps etc, the property of J. BESTRANGIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 27th instant at 2 p.m. Mary Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Grant Road Stationtop platform, the handsome and neat blackwood and rosewood household furniture, sweet toned Mahogany square piano, by schmedmayer and Sohne, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of C. GLASGOW, Esqr, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Dhanji Street and Agiary Street, outside the Fort.

By order of the mortgagee N. C. Macleod, Esq and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 30th Instant (if not sold by private contract) sell by Public Auction the following immovable properties in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th June, 1905, on the premises:—

Lot No. 1 at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the Fazendar is Hormasjee Bomanjee, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say; On or towards the east by the Dhanji street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of the mortgagors thereinafter fifthly described, on of towards the North by the property of the mortgagors and on or towards the South by the property of Framji Jiwanji Jahveri, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 709 and Street No. 12 and, 14 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and others.

Lot No. at 5 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the Fazendar is Hormasjee Bomanji, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the property of the mortgagors fourthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Agiary Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Dharamsala of Palanjee Dorabji Meherjie, deceased and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Mouhai, widow of Dorabjee Behramji Kenawala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 709 and Street No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs, MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 12-18; 2 and 3 French Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are quite satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·93

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
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BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manilla	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Ibbetson Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
733 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. K. JAMES, Esq., Delhi, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Z.A., Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTOR

FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method of curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

2, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 3/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Medgard, 2703 tons Captain J Bothe sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

THE steamer Franklyn, 3161 tons Captain W G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Prome, 2239 tons Captain T Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 11th April, with a general cargo

THE steamer Caboto 2922 tons Captain E Giacopello arrived in harbour on 21st instant from Venice via Massuwa Aden and Karachi with a general cargo

THE steamer Itinda, 3397 tons Captain J W Robertson arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced moderate to fine and rough off Ceylon and Gulf of Menar

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons Captain J W Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Greer Mr Sconce, Mr Masson and Master Carbett, Mr Jones, Mr and Mrs Blunt and 2 children Mrs Di ello, Mr Ahmed Shebaid and a number of deck

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1969 tons Captain B J Garrick will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mrs and Miss Cartwright and infant, Miss Clarke, Capt Hall Capt and Mrs and Miss Kindoll, Miss Pitman, Miss Butlin, Mr C H Clatterbuck Mr A F Henaage Mr Struthers, Mr and Mrs Arnaut and infant and Capt Churchill

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Caboto s	Giacocello	Venice, &c
	Itinda s	Robertson	Calcutta, April 7
22	Franklyn s	Brown	Calcutta, May 11
	Prome s	Field	Glasgow, April 11
	Henzada s	Ross	Busreh, May 8

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Clan Urquart s	McPherson	Karachi
	Naderi s	Mylcrist	Jedah &c
	Midward s	Bothe	Hamburg, &c

The steamer Britannia Garrick for Marseilles and Liverpool obtained her portclearance. Yesterday:—

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Monsoori, for Jedah
" Itenda for Calcutta
" Clan Macanly for Marseilles, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Lindsay arrived in London on the morning of the 21st instant

The steamer Clan Ross arrived at London on the morning of the 20th inst.

The City Line s s Trafford-Hall arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

The P & O s s Arabia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana left Aden on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
19	Glenaffrie	J Craig	
	Baron Fairlie	J Ulstrom	Karachi
	Beme	W J de N Guy	Rangoon
	Shahjehan	J P Toms	Chittagong
	Metis	R Brown	Pamban
	Avoca	E M Garland	London

DEPARTURES.

20	Kapurhala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Shahzada	H J Crebbin	Rangoon
	Haidar	A B Watson	Red Sea
	Langbank	W J Reid	Bombay
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Mahsaraja	J L Leftwitch	Port Blair
21	Lutra	R Shaun	Sabang
	Den of Ogil	W Hemming	Singapore
	Clavering	W Harding	Colombo
	Fenay Lodge	J C Hoy	Colombo

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—35 cwt manganese ore Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Gulistan s—20 bales hemp A Brauwell and Co; 20 bales hemp S E Tajiboy and Co; 100 cwt gum P Nathooram 100 bales cotton S Framji and Co

Macedonia s—1651 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 38 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 53 cwt fishmaws D Dhunji and Co; 12 cases boisiles B Bamji and Co; 10 bundles Gunny bags Lowther and Co; 307 cwt turmeric R Jewandas 57 bales woollen and cotton cutpieces E Kalabhoy 3 bales hides K B Sajjan 2 1-2 cwt fishmaws A Chagla and Co; 20 bales hids E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales hides B Esmail 59 bales hides and skins H M Abba and Co; 18 bales hem R A Wellis 70 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 5 cases horse hairs M J Joomabhy and Co; 25 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 4 bales skins Max Klein 50 cwt oilbanum and 121 cwt gum D Vallibhy and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—9 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—11 bundles mogrmula F P Bhumgara

FOR HULL.

Kt Temlar s—2000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co: 1000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

Kirklee s—2,000 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulistan s—738 bales cotton Ralli Bros 40 bales hemp C Heerj and Co; 100 bales hem J N Kapadia and Co

Canara s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 4000 cwt castorseed Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1595 bales cotton A Baschceck and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co 195 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—1420 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton Watter Pavri and Co; 100 cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR SMYRNA.

Imperator s—50 bales Yarn Globe Manufacturing Co

FOR BEYROUTH.

Imperator s—10 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co 400 twist C Bomanji and 100 bales twist Framji Jons and Co

China s—1495 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 1000 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

Bombay Maru s—3000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co 92 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws R Dhunji and Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Balhurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 19.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 5-8	= —	1-16
3 do. Rentes	99	=	unchanged
4 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	=	"
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 1-4	=	"
3 months hence	30 13-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	67 5-8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris on sight	25 20	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20 51	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4 85 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 5-8 do	=	"
6 " "	5 1-2 do	=	"
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 do	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	=	+ 1 8
7 day market loans	3	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £190,000

METALS—
Copper Brazier £96 0 0 + £1-10
Yellow metal £6 0 0 8
Tin Plates £ 1-12-6
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6 0 0—6s
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12 6—s
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 sellers

WHEAT—
Afloat for N K
Red Karnouli 29 3 4 May-June sellers, quiet but steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 46 3-4 + 1-4 M-J sellers firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 46 + 1-4 J-J sellers firmer
Brown 42 3-4 + 1-4 M-Jbuyers firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 —1-4 M-J sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Saturday's sales increased by 4,000 bales. Spot 6·18. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500. Imports 5,000. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5 95	5 97	5 97
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5 89	5 79	5 72
—2	—1	—1
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5 70	5 70	5 71
—1	—1	

Receipts at U P Ports 12,000
Do. last year 27,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 8,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-90—05	
Futures, month of July	11 03—03	a
Do. do Dec	10-53—07	

a Advanced early owing to cables and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16—1-16
Futures, month of July	11 27—10
Do. do. Aug	10 95—12

Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Monday, 21st May 1906:—

Cotton	7,012 bales.
Wheat	12,355 cwts.
Linseed	10,984 do
Rape, Rat and Mustard	11,322 do
Gingellyseed	519 do
Poppyseed	12,240 do
Groundnut	419 do
Castorseed	12,427 do
Rice	18,375 do
Myrabollams	552 do
Cottonseed	12,993 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	13,439 do
Joowar	63 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 9,88,127
Ex s. s. Deuanha from Australia.

BOMBAY, MAY 22.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A			1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4-13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	154
Shanghai 30 do	do	...	215
Japan 30 do	do	...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	98 3
1st Settlement, 31st May.	98 9

Money market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 25th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward Sept	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	7	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	7	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	38	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ..... 12,000 bales
Imports ..... 14,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·92	5·93	5·93
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·85	5·75	5·68
—4	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·66	5·66	5·67
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The market is dull and declining in the absence of buyers. Business is chiefly confined to a small enquiry for ready shipment to Europe and to the settlement of May contracts.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	191	181	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	199	189	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	188	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209	203 ...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	210	204 ...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	209 ...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		211	205 ...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	213	207 ...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		213	207 ...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	218	213 ...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	267	262 ...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	...	239	229 ...	do
Do (H. G.)	...	229	219	219 do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	209	203 ...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	259 ...	do
Westerns	...	...	237	do
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	273 ...	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	Quiet
The Manchester Market has been	steady
3 1/2 per cent Consols	89 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	65 3-4
Bar Silver	31 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Circassia passed Suez on the 20th instant, homeward bound.

Try
"Little Dinner Loaves"
made with
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.
These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes
Recipe in every tin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

THANA.

DEATH.

ANTIA—May 19, at Thana, Bai Bachoobai, wife of Nowroji Jamsetji Antia (of Thana) died at Thana at her residence.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

COGGAN—May 7, at Darjeeling, Alfred Denby, the only son of Mr and Mrs H D Coggan, aged 11 years.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.
A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.
Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.
100 doses in each packet.
A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.
Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 11-50m., 11-28a. Low water, 4-57m., 5-23a.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p. m. (B. T.)
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana, special general meeting, 7 15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—One Manbai, a Hindu widow, residing on the first floor of a house in Dongri Street, has reported to the police that during her absence from home on Monday morning, her room was entered through a side window and her ornaments and money stolen. They were collectively valued at Rs. 851.

THE JAPAN FAMINE.—The following subscription being the fourth remittance of the Bombay Relief Fund is being sent to Japan, through Mr. T. Majima, of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay:—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., General Agents, Western Assurance Co., of London and Toronto, Rs. 100. Amount already acknowledged, and remitted Rs. 11 377 bringing the total up to Rs. 11 477.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Le Conquerant ..... Hume
Overture	Cagliostro ..... Adam
Selection	Three Little Maids ..... Ruben
Aria	E Coro ..... Cesterno
Selection	Toreadore ..... Cryll
Valse	Gouttes De Rosee ..... Waldteufel

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p.m., to-day:—

March	Kaiserfreise ..... Ivanovice
Overture	Soir D'Automne ..... Boulion
Valse	A Chinese Honeymoon ..... Vousden
March	With sword and Lance ..... Starke
Selection	All the Girls ..... Williams
Cake Walk	Dinah's Jubilee ..... Karl Kaps
Valse	Luna ..... Linche
Polka	ome Come Caroline ..... Kiefert

DEFRAUDING THE TRAMWAY CO.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, prosecuted Mahomed Bakar Subhal, a tramway conductor, for cheating and criminal misappropriation. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Achavale, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that on the 15th instant, the accused was in charge of a tram-car running from Jacob Circle to the C. P Tank Road. At the latter road, Rajabai, a Mahomedan, got into his car and paid him an anna for a ticket for Crawford Market. The accused gave him an already used ticket. An inspector found the ticket not consecutive in number, the accused's fraud being thereby detected. The accused denied the charge and said that he had a dispute with the Inspector, who had reported him on a previous occasion, and therefore this was a false allegation against him. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. G. K. KARANDIKAR.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Gangatrao Keshev Karandikar, the proprietor of the first Marathi daily paper, the "Bombay Vaibhav," which sad event took place on Sunday evening at his residence in Kandewadi. The deceased gentleman was a native of Dapoli in the Ratnagiri district and was about forty-four years old at the time of his death. He first came up to Bombay about thirty years ago and worked in several leading native printing presses here and acquired a thorough knowledge of the printing business in all its branches. At the time of the last Bombay riots in 1896, he, with the assistance of the present manager of this paper, started the "Bombay Vaibhav" and most successfully conducted the same for thirteen years. He was a very kind-hearted gentleman and was very straight-forward in his business transactions and did much to improve the status of his paper. He leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H Setalwad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. De Burgh charged Peera Noora, a hackney victoria-driver No. 359 with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, at Parel Road near Chinchpogli, on the morning of Monday last. It appeared that a young cooly girl named Yesee Nama, residing at Byculla, was carrying a basket full of bay on her head, when the accused knocked her down and a front wheel passed over her leg crushing it badly. He had given her no warning of his approach. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where her injuries were attended to. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that the accused did not seem to have taken all the necessary precautions he should have, having regard to the crowded state of the road. For this offence he deserved to be severely punished, and he was fined Rs. 25. In case the fine was recoverable, the whole amount was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Munshi Ali Mahomed Thaynk Lakhaiaki, proprietor of the "Mukhbar-Islam" and Ali Mahomed Ahmad and Carsum Mahomed were issued with notices to show cause why Ali Mahomed first accused, should not be prosecuted for bringing a false charge of assault against one Kazi Ismael Kazi Mahmud, proprietor of the "Akbbari Islam," and the other two accused for giving false evidence in the aforesaid case. Mr. G. H. Setalwad, in disposing of the case of assault brought by the proprietor of the "Mukhbar-Islam" against Kazi Ismael Kazi Mahomed, Proprietor of the "Akhbar—Islam," observed that he was fully satisfied that the charge was a false and malicious one and remarked that if the complainant asked for sanction to prosecute, the same should be granted, and hence the present proceedings. Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate after a lengthy judgment granted sanction to the prosecution of the above three accused in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

AUSTRIA IN LONDON.

THE NEW EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

DURING a long series of years now Earl's Court has been provided with an annual exhibition which has done as much as possible to justify its title; but this year's show is to be more than usually perfect in this respect. It is an Austrian Exhibition in the most complete sense which can be attached to the name—the exhibits and the exhibitors are Austrian; Imperial and municipal enterprise in Austria have combined to make it as complete as possible with a view to its educational possibilities and to the wider extension of the English market for Austrian merchandise; to a very large extent it will be due to Austrian organisation; Austrian music and others form of entertainment will figure prominently among the lighter attractions of the Exhibition, while the grea Empress Theatre will be given up to a realistic display of the everyday life of a number of peasants in a Tyrol village; and, finally, the place itself has been made to look as typically Austrian as possible.

The appearance of Earl's Court from year to year has done much to convince the Londoner that the greyness and gloom of which he grumbles are to a very great extent a matter of environment. The London sky never looked so deeply and vividly blue as it did in contrast with the dazzling white facades of the Indian Exhibition there; and this year, though there is nothing of Oriental strength of color to be seen, the atmosphere has been made singularly un-English. At Earl's Court one always expect good scene-painting, and this year it is admirable. The general tone adopted for the buildings is something darker than a cream colour; and this forms a splendid harmony with both cold, rugged rocks and gloomy pine-woods of the Tyrolese mountains and the deep purples and rich greens of the valleys that are to be seen wherever a background is wanted. The Austrian scene-painters, Kantsky and Rottonara have been engaged upon the preparation of these; and they have produced huge pictures of the Semmering Pass, near Vienna, and of the palace and park of Schonbrunn in the Western Gardens; and in the gardens at the other end of the grounds a most effective canvas of the harbour of Abbazia, rich in golds and purples, with its quaint shipping in the foreground and its wharves and houses standing out boldly at the foot of the steep mountain slope that stretches away behind it, another of the ruined castle of Rosen, perched an pinnacle of rock overhanging a charming valley, with a picturesque village by the side of the stream at on enormous distance below, and a third depicting the jagged rocks and the dark pool of the mountain gorge of Karrersee. All of these are as well worthy of close inspection as any of the fine pieces of scenepainting that Earl's Court has produced in the past.

The gardens have been well treated by the weather of the last few weeks. The Welcome Club, rebuilt with quite a novel appearance, with a deep roof of red tiles surmounting its timbered front and its deep verandah, has never looked out upon a more tempting lawn or gardens in better order than it does at present.

THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

In the Western Gardens—since mention of the Welcome Club leaves us there—the panorama in the big circular building will again prove a great attraction. It deals, this year, with the defeat of the allied French and Bavarian troops by Andreas Hofer's Austrians at the battle of Isel, in 1809. The restaurant near it—not the big Quadrant restaurant, of course, which is unchanging—has become Viennese; and on the other side of the garden is a Vienna bierhalle. The arcade across the railway, which has hitherto provided accommodation for a rather unattractive collection of miscellaneous stalls, is now made spick and span, and is occupied by a single Viennese firm, and filled with bronzes, terracotta, leather and wood-work, and all sorts of specimens of applied art. The space around the oval Imperial Gardens is divided up into stalls, as usual, but the exhibits are all of them Austrian, and of more than usual interest. The gallery skirting this contains another admirable art collection. The leading painters and sculptors of Austria—Ferdinand, Andria, Koniz, Josef, Engelhart, Jachke, Gellmar, Sigmundt, Stohr, Gustav Bamberger, Hedja, and a host of others—send some of their best works; and the selection committee has taken pains to choose those of their productions that are most completely Austrian in character. Austrian landscapes, scenes from Austrian history, and canvases, whether portraits or subject-pictures, in which men and women of note in the artistic, scientific or social life of Austria are depicted occupy most of the wall space; and even in the decoration of the galleries the same scheme has been carried out by the introduction of national or local devices and of characteristic scenes.

INDIA AND THE MOTOR-CAR.

AUTOMOBILISM is progressing by leaps and bounds in India, says "The Car" and the two illustration which we give of the Motor Omnibus in Bombay and the Palace of the Nizam of Hyderabad who is a keen motorist mark two of the most interesting of its recent developments. An erstwhile strong objector to motor-car locomotion. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has now become an ardent automobilist, and, since the visit of the Prince of Wales, has purchased no less than six fine cars. He has also ordered a special car to be constructed for use on state occasions. Our frontispiece this week is from a fine photograph of the Nizam, while subjoined is a view of his stately palace at Hyderabad.

The motor omnibus, too, it is pleasing to note has penetrated into India, having been imported by the Bombay Motor Car Company, who were the first to introduce motor-cars into the dependency. In the adjoining illustration may be seen of a fleet of four double-deckers which were shipped by Messrs. John Birch and Co., London Wall Buildings. The native passengers, as is obvious, are keenly enjoying their experience, and it is expected that many other towns will follow the example of Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesteday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	4	22
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	24	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	5	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	14	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	15
G Mahim and Worli	11	10	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	3
Total	79	72	176
Total plague deaths to date	132 557	238	2197
Same date last year	87	83	181

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	4

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

INDIAN FAMINE RETURNS.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th May contain the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Slight showers of rain were received during the week in the four Himalayan districts and in Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar. Threshing and winnowing of the spring crops continue in a few districts but agricultural operations generally are confined to the irrigation and weeding of sugarcane an extra crops and to the preparation and sowing of fields for the autumn harvest. Harvesting of sawan (millet) has commenced. Opium weighments are in progress in Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi Sitapur, Lucknow and Sultanpur. The condition of agricultural stock is bad in the Bundelkhand districts, where fodder and water are scarce and in one tahsil of the Unao District. Cholera continues in Gonda, Bahraich, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Jhansi and some deaths have occurred in Pilibhit. Prices have fallen or are falling in 14 districts; they have risen in Agra, Farukbabad, and Budaun. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 104,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops are proceeding and fields are being prepared for autumn sowings. Extra crops are in good condition. Cholera in Hamirpur and in Jalaun has further reduced numbers on works, it is abating in Jhansi; elsewhere the condition of the people is satisfactory. Fodder is very scarce in Jalaun and practically unobtainable in Hamirpur and cattle are suffering in consequence. A fresh consignment of 8,000 maunds of forest grass is now arriving in the former district. Price have fallen considerably in Etawah and Hamirpur, but are high and have risen in Agra; in the other districts prices are stationary. The numbers on relief are:—Agra Division—workers 7,000, on gratuitous relief 10,000; Allahabad Division—workers 91,000, on gratuitous relief 56,000, total 164,000.

PUNJAB.

There was slight rain during the week in Gurgaon and Rawalpindi. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged; wheat is rising slightly in Amritsar only.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1906.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

LORD CROMER'S blue-book on Egypt and the Soudan, to which we referred incidentally, a week ago, gives details of the judicial scheme under which the Consular Courts are to be abolished, with the idea of securing fair play all round for Natives and Europeans. The system of quinquennial periods for the Mixed Tribunals will be abandoned, and the existing regime will remain in force until modified by fresh legislation, passed by the Council and approved by the British and Egyptian Governments. The principle of the irremovability of the judges is to be maintained. English, French and Italian are to be placed on a footing of perfect equality and the Home Tribunal is to decide any differences of opinion as regards the interpretation of the Treaty, which it will be necessary for the Powers to sign. The required legislation will be enacted by a reformed Legislative Assembly. No change, it is explained, is proposed in the composition or functions of the existing Legislative Council and Assembly. But a separate Council is to be created composed wholly of subjects or protected subjects of the Powers which were parties to the institution of the Mixed Tribunals. Legislation passed by a majority of this Council and promulgated by the Egyptian Government with the assent of his Britannic Majesty's Government will be binding on all foreigners resident in Egypt. In Lord Cromer's view the future of the Legislative Council and Assembly depends very largely on the action taken by the members of these bodies. It cannot be doubted, he observes, that by far the most efficacious means of ensuring a wider scope being eventually given to their activity will be greatly to convince the Government and the public that such powers as they already possess are wisely used. And he wishes, more for the benefit of English rather than for Egyptian readers, to make the observation on the general character of the system under which Egypt is now governed. He often hears the system described as a benevolent despotism. If, he writes, "that description means that Egypt is not endowed with representative institutions based on the model of those which exist in some European countries, it is correct. But if the word despotism is intended to imply an absence of control over the alleged despot, it is very far from being correct," the British Agent and Consul General being as much under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as any other member of the diplomatic service.

From the chapters referring to the economic condition of Egypt we learn that the outlook is still encouraging. Lord Cromer discusses the circumstances which can possibly check the growth of its prosperity. "In the first place it may be observed that either the complete and sudden withdrawal of European control, or the hasty adoption of institutions, too advanced to be at present assimilated by the Egyptians, might produce disastrous consequences. There would then probably be a relapse into the maladministration of the past. I know, however, of no reason for supposing that either of these two contingencies will occur. It is easy to predict the immediate future of Egypt. The present regime will undergo no radical change. I cannot undertake to predict the remote political future of the country, but it may safely be asserted, in view of the very large interests involved, both European and Native, that it will never be allowed to relapse into its former state." Lord Cromer does not close his eyes to the fact that dangers may threaten the future of Egypt. Indeed, he recognises as the greatest the country's entire dependence on cotton. He would develop cultivation of sugar and cereals, for cotton may be subject to blight. The price of cotton may fall, partly by reason of the varying demand and supply, and partly as the result of speculation. But the fears which are occasionally expressed, that the cultivation of cotton in the Soudan will do harm to Egypt, he regards as wholly illusory. "On the whole, "adds Lord Cromer," the best consideration I can give to this subject leads me to the conclusion that, although possibly a minor storm may from time to time agitate the share markets of Cairo and Alexandria, and although the cultivation of cotton is attended with some risks, most of which may, it is hoped, be averted by improved agricultural processes, nevertheless the material prosperity of this country rests on a basis of somewhat exceptional solidity. It is certainly not exposed to any greater risks than those which are to be encountered in other countries depending mainly on agriculture, and inhabited by a population, the majority of whom are still in a backward stage of education."

Many natural obstacles stand in the way of the development of the Soudan. Included among these are the climate, the vast extent of the country, the absence of any easy means of communication save by the river, the want of water and the sparseness of the population. Lord Cromer trusts to time and good Government to modify, if not to remove, them. But as compared with Egypt we are assured that the Soudan starts with one supreme advantage in the race for regeneration—it is relieved from the incubus of internationalism. It was an auspicious day, in his opinion as in that of others, that not only for the Soudan, but also for Egypt "when the eminent statesman who presided over the British Foreign Office seven years ago decided to brush aside all the numerous theoretical objections which could be urged against the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1st January 1899." That Convention, he regards as the constitutional charter of the Soudan and the corner-stone of the foundations on which the fabric now springing into existence has been based. He has no hesitation in saying that the progress made in every direction during the last seven years has been infinitely greater than would have been possible had a political status been created which, while being perhaps more theoretically defensible and more in conformity with conventional diplomacy than that to which the Convention gave birth, would have been relatively sterile of results owing to the practical difficulties which would have arisen in the manipulation of the administrative machine. With regard to the future Lord Cromer says the main present financial requirement of the Soudan is to provide the money—not very large in amount—necessary to house properly those who are in the service of the Government. Apart from all other considerations, it may be said with perfect truth that the officials, whether European or Native, constitute the most valuable asset in the possession of the Government. Adequate measures should certainly be adopted to enable them to live in a manner conducive to the preservation of their health. In the second place, generally speaking, the construction of railways should take precedence of that of large irrigation works. The reason is that in many—probably in most—places the railways are necessary in order to transport the material which will be required for the construction of dams and reservoirs. In the third place, inasmuch as Egypt provides the capital for expenditure in the Soudan, it is only just that the Egyptian requirements for water should take precedence of those of the Soudan. When, therefore, the officers of the Irrigation Department are able to state with confidence what works they propose to undertake in the Soudan, in order to improve the water-supply of Egypt, those works should have precedence over all others. Though nothing definite can as yet be decided it is probable that the Nile-Red Sea Railway will greatly facilitate the construction and diminish the cost of these works.

CAMPHOR IN CEYLON.

THE Ceylon planter is very much a modern Athenian, always seeking for some new thing. Tea has taken a hold on the island which it will be difficult to shake, rubber has come and there is every reason to believe that it will prove one of the most profitable industries of the country and now camphor is looming large on the commercial horizon. Whenever anything of the sort is mooted in Ceylon, Mr. Kelway Bamber's name is largely connected with it and recently he has read a paper, embodying his researches, on the subject of the camphor trees, to the Ceylon Agricultural Society. The high price which has lately prevailed has led to a considerable display of energy in the fostering of this incipient industry, but its history in the island is at least eleven years old, dating from the experiments of Mr. Nock, the then Superintendent of the Hakjala Gardens in 1895. In 1898 sufficient of the trial trees had matured to allow of distillation being carried out with varying success. Much care was given to this process and as a result Mr. Bamber is confident that it is now possible to secure camphor from the twigs and prunings without loss and, we take it, with increasing profit as the trees grow older. Another point is that camphor can be grown with tea without causing any injury to the main crop. The still required for the purpose is of the simplest description, and very similar to that used by the Japanese in Formosa, with a slight improvements in the condensers, as perfect condensation is absolutely essential for success. The slightest smell of escaping camphor may mean a loss of 20 per cent. or more, as has been proved by several experiments, and the two means of preventing it and obtaining the maximum proportion of camphor to oil are absolute condensation and slow distillation with a minimum of heat. In working, the still is loosely filled with the fresh prunings as brought in, the top put on and well luted with clay, water poured into the basin, and a fire lit to bring it rapidly to the boil. As soon as this occurs and a slight smell of camphor or eucalypus can be smelt at the escape tube on the last box, the fire is reduced and the water merely kept hot for several hours.

In calculating the probable value of camphor to the planter Mr. Bamber takes an average of two prunings a year and states that at the end of the third year well-grown bushes should supply about fifty to sixty pounds of prunings which would give a hansome profit even if present prices be reduced. In 1895 the price of camphor was £9 per hundred-weight, but during the China-Japanese war it amounted as high as £20, the price at which it apparently stands to-day, although it would be unwise to take this as the market value in estimating for planting. The total world's consumption probably does not exceed 6,000,000 to 1,000,000 pounds which amount can be produced by Japan and Formosa, though possibly it is becoming more and more difficult in the former country from partial destruction of the trees, and in the latter owing to the dangers of collection. Taking a medium estimate of what can be obtained in Ceylon, the planting up of 15,000 to 20,000 acres would supply the above amount so that the price would rapidly fall and the cultivation grow more or less unremunerative, although the trees would always be a valuable asset in the case of a sudden demand, and would yearly increase in value. It was stated in 1903 that a limited Company had been formed in New York for the production of camphor by synthesis with a share capital of 1,000,000 dollars and with plant for an annual output of 2,000,000 lbs. the annual amount required by the United States. The crude material employed in the manufacture is turpentine oil, and the yield is said to be 99 lbs. of camphor from one barrel (136 gallons) of the oil. At the figures quoted, the cost of production might be anything from 10d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. while cost of production in Ceylon would be considerably below this. Ceylon is a much-favoured place and the fact that Mr. Bamber has overcome his caution sufficiently to recommend extensive trials would seem to point to the fact that camphor can be relied upon to add another item to the long list of Ceylon's industries.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

WITH the Education Bill so very prominent a feature in the daily life at home now, the Bishop of Ripon as chairman of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement is endeavouring to stir up in the public mind, and in that of Mr. Birrell in particular, an interest in the very important question of the health of school children. Recently a deputation of the League waited on Mr. Birrell to explain its requests in connection with the Bill. These can be summed up in a desire for medical inspection in schools. This is understood to include the recording, at least once every year, of particulars of height, weight and chest girth of each child and the employment of all means possible to remove the causes and prevent the diffusion of diseases among children. Mr. Birrell, it is gratifying to note, is at least in sympathy with the suggestion even if he does not see his way to immediately acceding to the requests made. The League urges that, as Professor Marsh has pointed out, medical inspection would do much to banish such preventive ailments as measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever as completely as rabies has been banished by the measures adopted by the Board of Trade. At the same time the League feels that the future of many children would be happier, and that they would be more useful to society if, as a result of medical inspection, they were persuaded not to enter occupations for which they are physically unfit. The result of such a scheme, if properly carried out, must result in economy to the nation, for it would tend to lessen the number of unfit who have to struggle for existence against conditions which are the result of mistakes at the opening of life. America has already adopted the system and there are three hundred school doctors in New York alone; Paris has one hundred and thirty and in Japan there are no less than eight thousand. It must necessarily entail a large increase in expenditure on education, but the result is enough to justify more than can be demanded at present, and it is to be hoped that among the many alterations which are likely to be made in Mr. Birrell's Bill the inclusion of this scheme may be one.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. Greenfield, commanding Bombay Brigade, having returned from Mahableshwar off duty on Monday, a salute of 11 guns was fired from the Colaba North Battery to announce his arrival.

DR. SVEN HEDIN should soon be coming through Baluchistan. He is believed anxious to go into Tibet, but his plans are not definitely known. It is not likely that he will carry out his half formed project of attempting the exploration of the Upper Brahmaputra.

THE output of Rubber from the famous Vallambrosa Rubber Co's estate in Malaya for the year ending 31st March, 1906, was 39,113 lbs., against the Manager's estimate of 25,000 lbs.

BISHOP WELLDON, the late Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, arrived at Colombo on the 16th from the Far East, whither he proceeded a few months ago. His Lordship transhipped to the Himalaya and sailed for London.

THE Vizagapatam Harbour project was referred to the Madras Government by the Government of India last December. The local Government, are now working up the details of the scheme.

WE understand that Mr. T. W. Main, of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Experimental Plantations at Batu Tiga, vice Mr. Stanley Arden, resigned. Mr. Main is due at Singapore on the 26th instant.

A NEW Fire Insurance venture, The All India United Insurance Company, Ltd., has just been floated in Bombay, with a capital of fifty lakhs of rupees in shares of a hundred rupees each. The Directorate represents all sections the native community and includes the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., (Chairman), Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, J.P., Mr. H. Suleman Abdool Wahed, J.P. of Messrs. Ladha Ebhrahim and Co. Mr. Rustam K.R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas and Co; Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy Lalji, J.P. Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co., Mr. Lakhamasee Nappoo, J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association, and Mr. Rahim Joosab, (Ex.Officio,) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co. The Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved. Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success. It is explained that the increasing trade of India, the rapid extension and improvement of Indian towns and cities, the growth of Mill and other industries, and the tendency and present spirit of all classes of Indian subjects for indigenous enterprise, afford very good prospects, for a large and remunerative Insurance business, for a purely Indian Company, to which for all legitimate purposes Government has avowedly extended its sympathy and encouragement. Although the share list was only issued last Saturday, by Monday no less than two hundred applications were received from Bombay alone. As the demand promises to be so great no time should be lost by those intending to subscribe.

The increase in the value of exports from Calcutta by sea to foreign countries during the month of April was certainly not so great as in the previous month (March,) but it was nevertheless a very satisfactory month and exhibited a considerable increase in comparison with April 1905. The total value is given as 515 lakhs, an increase of over one crore. Of this increase 19 lakhs represent an expansion in value of shipments of the precious metals: Gold consisting of sovereigns rose by 7 1/4 lakhs, and was all sent to the Straits Settlements, there was an advance in silver by 11 lakhs owing to more rupees going to Ceylon. A feature of the month's business was its general expansiveness: with the exception of grain and jute manufactures all the principal articles of export gave better results. Rice and wheat both went away in smaller quantities resulting in a fall in value of nearly 9 lakhs. It is the second time in the last thirteen months that just manufactures have been shipped to a smaller extent the decrease was only 5 1-2 lakhs. But in spite of higher prices raw jute goes forward in increasing quantities and in the past month by 315,324 cwts which owing to higher prices caused the value to rise by 43 3-4 lakhs. Hides and skins under the stimulating influence of a big demand were greater in value by 26 lakhs. Raw cotton is going forward on a very large scale 65,875 cwts were sent away resulting in an improvement in value of 10 1-2 lakhs shipments were chiefly to Hamburg, Antwerp, Hongkong and Genoa. Lac, oilseeds and tea were also all exported in larger volume. The quantity of coal sent to foreign countries was 77,497 tons chiefly to Singapore to Indian ports 173,542 tons were shipped.

GYMNASTICS AS A GAME.

A PROPOSAL, perhaps not wholly facetious, was made at Oxford recently to form Bushido Clubs, for the better instruction of undergraduate youth in militant patriotism. But when all is said the chivalric sentiment named Bushido is a feudal virtue already rapidly disappearing among the Japanese themselves now that they have developed beyond the feudal state. In the stead of Bushido Clubs there are actually being established at the universities and at some of our schools clubs for the encouragement, not of Japanese social religion, but of what may be called physical morals. The Japanese themselves claim that skill in this game of ju-jitsu coincides in the natural course of training with the development of moral principle. We need not labour the question of the coincident growth of a game and a virtue. The theme is too big and vague and philosophic for any restricted discussion. It is enough, writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas in the "Manchester Guardian," that everyone will agree on the value of possessing good national games. At present in England we may be said to be altogether without a national gymnastic game. Boxing and wrestling do not greatly flourish. English youth who have passed through elementary or secondary schools have for the most part neither learnt to box nor to wrestle. A few have boxed, a few have fenced, and almost none have wrestled. It seems to me that on every account it would be a good thing—good for training (moral or physical) and for enjoyment—if some popular gymnastic game could be established in all schools. For myself, I have seen no game with such prospects as this Japanese form of wrestling. It seems to me both better in itself for the particular purpose of a gimnastic amusement and much more likely to be generally popular.

It is inevitable to compare it with boxing. Let no one deny the utility of that most English institution "the noble art of self-defence." Skill with the fists is the best of all means of self-defence. Native Indian wrestlers, who have a subtle knowledge of grips and a lithe power of using them which compare not unfavourably with the Japanese, are more or less helpless against an Englishman who can hit straight from the shoulder. Several attempts at competitions between English boxers and Japanese wrestlers have failed, both in London and New York, because of the necessity of the use of gloves. The boxer who feils the ju-jitsu opponent or is felled has then to wrestle with him on the ground, and in that second part of the encounter is grievously handicapped by the gloves on his hands. But the point at issue is not degrees of fighting excellence so much as comparative merits of the two as games. One of the disabilities of boxing, and the reason why it is less popular, is that it cuts off people into compartments. Bantam, light, middle, and heavy weights cannot mix classess and fight with each. Certain accompaniments of boxing, thanks to the unfortunate prominence and sensitiveness of the human nose, are not as asthetic as is desirable. For example, no one would enjoy taking a lady or a child to see the public school boxing competition at Aldershot. The art is noble as a means of self-defence; in aggression and as a popular pastime it is at the least, ugly. I say this in spite of a great admiration of boxing and a thorough delight in the science of sparring.

Ju-jitsu has the complementary virtues. It is remarkably graceful. Two men take hold of each other by the lappels of the coat or the end of the short sleeve and dance. The effect is exactly that of dancing, and the virtue is the dancing virtue of rhythm and balance. The slightest error in balance or deficiency in nimbleness means a quick and sudden throw. The skill in throwing depends on the best quality that any game can encourage—the power of instantaneous, instinctive action. We may perhaps see Hackenschmidt—though he regards ju-jitsu as an uninteresting Eastern pastime—trying a fall with a little Japanese professor, and the issue would not be a foregone conclusion. In the first part of the game, which brings you up to the wrestle on the ground, any two people may compete. Miss Roberts, for example, plays the game up to this point on a level with advanced Japanese professors. The acquirement of the art of falling suggests some symbolic merit, but the merit is more than symbolic. A boy of ordinary athletic capacity can learn to fall without hurting himself, and in such a position that he can pick himself up in the minimum of time, in one lesson; and the art will no more be forgotten, even when he is old and stiff, than the art of swimming. It is the experience of ju-jitsu players, for example, that a fall from a cycle has lost half its terrors. The art is instinctive enough to work with precision in that moment of time between the skid of the wheel and the collapse of the machine. This division of the game into two parts involves a special merit as an amusement. You may practise the falls for hours, getting all the time an easy but admirable exercise for almost every muscle of the body. I have certainly never seen anything played in the gymnasium so perfectly designed to amuse boys, or make them keen, or develop the nimbleness of mind and muscle in which boys are supreme.

It is also essentially a good-natural game. The fall when it comes is so complete and final that there is no room for irritatition. Confront people with an accomplished, an ineradicable fact, and you escape on the other side of vexation. It is so in every part of the game, in the ground wrestling as in the fall, that victory has to be acknowledged as instantaneously and as completely as when one boat bumps another. Nothing has more attracted me in the gymnasium practice and in public displays than the little ejaculations of dismay followed by the little laugh of acknowledgment which accompanied the throws.

In the fall game the throw in is only the beginning. The under man who has been thrown may even find himself in a winning position, and the ground wrestling involves perhaps harder work than any other gymnastic game. It is a struggle for one of the grips that compel surrender, and it played with feet—shoeless, of course—as much as hands. It is, in fact, the game which every boy has played in the rough, but art has been added and no amusement subtracted. It is inevitable perhaps that most attention has been spent—especially in books—on the ground work, but if we consider ju-jitsu as a game useful for supplying to the gymnasium the movement and amusement which at present it is conspicuously without, I believe the first part—that is the pure wrestling by itself—would be found invaluable as an amusement in every school in the country. A good instructor would teach a whole class of boys this art of falling in a few lessons, and when that was learnt they would take to this art of throwing with persistent keenness. If it should proove popular, it might eventually serve as a basis for a singularly effective system for teaching the principles of fair play, and for providing in small areas and with little paraphernalia an all-the-year-round exercise for elementary schoolboys. Boxing and fencing supported by an admirable etiquette are good games, but ju-jitsu would do them no harm. It is my experience that the promotion of one game encourage other games. The chief reason why we are not a gymnastic nation is that we dislike the stiffness and formality in all the usual exercises. Neither fencing nor boxing which in some places make good the deficiency, can by its nature be popular.

Eton and Charterhouse are, I understand, two of the schools where the new game has been welcomed with a show of fervour. It will at least be interesting to watch the spread of the game which is having its vogue also in Paris and New York. We have certainly no game which quite covers the ground or possesses the ju-jitsu qualities, and gives brisk competition and a fine exercise in so attractive a form, at the same time that it teaches readiness and instinctive quickness. I speak of the art in reference to its attributes as a game rather than in its starker aspects as a training for attack and defence 'a outrance.' In this other aspect the art has features which seem to me much less admirable. But that is an independent question.

THE following public bodies have been granted the privilege of recommending each one candidate for nomination to the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam: The District Boards of the Rajshahi Division, the Local Boards of the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, the Municipalities of the Dacca Division, the Associations representing the tea industry, the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, and the Provincial Mahomadan Association.

BURMA AND SIAM.

THE QUESTION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

Time not Yet Ripe.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

The "Times," in a highly flattering article on the progress made by Siam, discusses the question of extra territorial rights claimed by Siam over the Burmese and Shan tribes. The "Times" admits that Siam has done a great deal to raise the standard of justice, but until further reforms are accomplished in that country great Britain cannot give her consent for concessions asked for elsewhere or enlarge the Siamese jurisdiction over His Britannic Majesty's Burmese subjects.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Feared Heart Trouble.

LONDON, MAY 21.

His Holiness the Pope is still confined to his bed with gout. It is reported he has a complicated heart affection.

All audiences have been suspended.

THE NATAL RISING.

LONDON, MAY 22,

General Stephenson has arrived at Pietermaritzburg en route to Zululand to study the operations. This is considered to be significant in view of the probability of Imperial troops being used.

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

An Unnecessary Slight.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Tsar has informed the Duma that he is unable to receive their address except through a Court Minister.

The members of the Duma are irritated, but have decided not to make the refusal a ground for a conflict at present.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Duma has received the President's notification of the Tsar's decision and calmly agreed that the substance of the address and not the manner of its delivery was important.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

"Times" Sceptical.

INTERNAL REFORM THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The "Times" describes the numerous reports of an Anglo-Russian Agreement as mere "ballons d'essai.' Nothing whatever, it says, is settled or can be until the internal situation in Russia, which demands superhuman statesmanship, permits a stable foreign policy.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Government's Substantial Gain.

The French Government has a net gain of 58 seats for the whole elections of which the Socialists' groups gained 45. The Nationalists are the heaviest losers.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN.

Arrival at the "English Naples."

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Weymouth.

OUTRAGE BY MOORS.

Serious Affair at Gibraltar.

Moorish brigands have seized and looted a British felucca and are holding three Gibraltese at ransom. They also boarded an American steamer and removed the Moorish passengers.

MURDER OF A CONSUL.

Trouble at Batoum.

An Englishman named Stuart who is United States Consul has been murdered at Batoum.

THE GREEK MINISTRY.

New President Elected.

M. Bouffides has been elected President of the Greek Chamber.

ROUMANIA AND GREECE.

A "Least Favoured" Nation.

Owing to the murder of Wallachs by Greek bands in Macedonia, Roumania has expelled twenty-three Greek doctors and merchants belonging to secret organizations and proposes to submit all Greeks to a special regime.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Recognition for a Successful Mission.

The King to-day invested Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Victorian chain in recognition of his mission to Japan.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Premier's Opinion.

INDIA SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question, said, he was of opinion that India should be represented at the Colonial Conference in 1907. It is reported in the Lobbies that Government will be asked to admit a delegate from each Province.

JAPANESE FLEET AT SYDNEY.

A Week of Gaiety.

The Japanese training squadron has arrived at Sydney and had a magnificent reception. The city is decorated and a week's festivities has been arranged for. The Governor-General, the Governor, Lord Mayor and British warships are all participating.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Non-conformists Impatient.

POSSIBILITY OF A SPLIT.

The Government is threatened with revolt among their Non conformist supporters if they make concessions in respect to the extended facilities Clause of the Education Bill for which another influential section of the Liberals is pressing. Meetings of the various opposing Liberal groups are constantly being held with a view to exercising pressure on the Government.

The Measure entered the Committee stage yesterday.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE BULOW.

A Notable Message of Gratitude.

The Kaiser has written to Prince Bulow expressing gratitude for his services and hoping they may long be retained for the benefit of the German nation.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

Colonel Count Keller has been seriously injured by a bomb at Warsaw. The thrower of it escaped.

FIRE ON A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

The City of Cork from Calcutta is on fire at Tilbury.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Charles Danvers.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Sir James Vaughan is dead.

[Frederick Charles, Danvers, Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Jesus Christ of Portugal; corresponding member of the Geographical Soc. of Lisbon and of the International Colonial Institute of Brussels; Fellow, and Member of Council of the Royal Statistical Society, etc.; born at Hornsey, Middlesex, 1 July 1833; son of Frederick Samuel Danvers of Hornsey. Educ.: Merchant Taylors; King's Coll. London. Clerk in the East India House, 1853; Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office, 1885; retired 1898; deputed to Liverpool and Manchester by the Sec. of State for India to report on traction engines, with a view to their being used in India, 1859; deputed to Lisbon to examine the Portuguese Records there relating to India, 1891-92; on similar duty to The Hague, 1893-95. Publications: numerous articles, published in Engineering, relative to Public Works in India, 1866-75; of a design for carrying the East India Railway under the Hughli, from Howrah to Calcutta transmitted to India by the Sec. of State 1868; of Statistical Papers relating to India (Parl. Paper. 1869); of memoranda on Indian coal, coal-washing, and artificial fuel, 1867-69 of coal economy, printed by the Secretary of State for India, 1872, of a Century of Famines, 1770-1870, 1877, of Spon's Information for Colonial Engineers, India, 1877, Hist. of the Portuguese in India, 1894.]

[Sir James Vaughan, Kt. son of late Richard Vaughan of Cardiff and Gelly-Gaer, Glamorgan, was born in 1814. Educated privately and at Worcester College, Oxford. Barr Middle Temple, 1839, Chief of Commission of Inquiry into Corrupt Practices at Gloucester, 1859 and at Berwick-on-Tweed, 1860; Magistrate of the Police Court, Bow Street 1864-99.]

ADULTERATION OF WHEAT.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

In replying to a letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry on the subject of the adulteration of Indian wheat and measures which should be taken to secure the export of cleaner grain, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce explain that, while there would be no difficulty in cleaning wheat down to 2per cent refraction, there would in all probability be no demand for it so cleaned unless exporters became philanthrophists and shipped their wheat either without profit or at a loss.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND, BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Bengal Branch of the Dufferin Fund is in an unsatisfactory financial condition and the Lieutenant Governor is appealing for funds.

IMPORTING BOMBAY LIQUOR INTO CALCUTTA.

JEWS PROSECUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

Three Jews, Solomon J. Judah, Jacob Baruk and Isaac are being prosecuted here for importing liquor from Bombay without a license. The case will be resumed on 5th proximo.

GOVERNMENT ART COLLEGES.

PROVISION OF QUARTERS FOR PROFESSORS.

VIEWS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The following Resolution has been issued in the Home Department:—

In a letter of the 24th January 1905 the Local Governments were asked to furnish the Government of India with their views upon the general question of providing quarters for Principals and Professors of Colleges and to submit definite proposals for giving free accommodation to one or two officers at each Government Arts College together with an estimate of the approximate cost of such an arrangement. The Government of India expressed the opinion that the provision of free residence should undoubtedly carry with it the obligation on the part of the occupant, to discharge certain specified duties in connection with the supervision of the students and the direction of their studies and recreations. The replies received from the Local Governments show that they have generally accepted the proposition that the Principals and a certain number of Professors in Government Arts Colleges should be provided with free accommodation. In the course of the discussion two subsidiary questions have been raised viz., (1) whether the concession should be restricted to officers of Arts Colleges only, and (2) whether it should be limited to officers belonging to the superior service.

The Government of India do not think there is sufficient reason for restricting the scheme to Arts Colleges nor do they consider it desirable that any limitations should be laid as to the status of the officer for whom free quarters should be provided.

The Local Governments generally consider that it is not desirable to lay down precise directions as to the conditions on which free quarters should be tenable, but it was recognized that officers residing in quarters provided by Government may reasonably be held responsible for supervising the students out of College hours and for seeing that the buildings and grounds are maintained in a proper manner. On this understanding the Governor-General-in Council is content to leave it to the Local Governments to enforce such conditions as may be considered necessary and practicable.

The proposals with regard to the provision of free quarters for the Educational Officer which the Government of India have accordingly decided to adopt may be stated as follows:—(a) When a substantial proportion of the students of a Government College are resident in hostels adjoining, or near to, the College building, the Local Government may, without the sanction of the Government of India, provide free quarters for not more than the Principal and one Professor on the condition that defenite duties are assigned to the officers, thus privileged, in connection with the supervision and physical welfare of the students; (b) In any case in which it is considered desirable to extend the privilege to more than two officers, the Local Govt. shall refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of India with a full explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension; (c) Allowances will not ordinarily be given in lieu of free quarters and no such allowances may be given without the sanction of the Govt. of India; (d) The provision of residences, being directly and immediately connected wiah the duty of supervision, shall, in no case be regarded as a right or claimed by seniority, but the residences shall be assigned to those members of the College-staff who are considered best fitted for the duty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Royal Artillery Postings:—2nd Lieuts. Tucker R. G. A. is posted to No. 52 Company; Captain Crawford is posted to No. 69 Company, Lieut. Bell to No. 94 Company, and Lieut. Bovile to No. 68 Company, R. G. A.

Lieut. Strover, No. 80 Company, R.-G. A., is posted on appointment to No. 1 Mountain Battery R. G. A.

2nd Lieut. Evans, 111th Battery, is transferred to the 67th Battery, R. F. A.

Lieut. Carter, No 64 Company, is posted to No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.

Captain Rushton, R. G. A., to No. 65 Company and Major Stiffe to No 57 Company, R. G. A.

Captain Buckle, R. G. A., has been appointed Armament Officer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

It has been decided that Civil Chief Master Armourers are to be granted passage by private steamer when returning to England on the expiry of their term of service in India.

The Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Western Command, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, arrives in Bombay to-day on duty connected with the Bombay Defences.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Colonel A. H. P. Turner, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, to officiate as Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Western Command, during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General F. A. Bowles.

Brigade Staff.—Captain P. L. Grove. Cheshire Regiment Brigade Major, Nasirabad Brigade, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Nasirabad Brigade, is confirmed in the latter appointment vice Major C. M. Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse, vacated. Dated 14th May.

Captain R. L. Haymes is transfered from No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, To Instructor, in Gunnery, Bombay vice Captain C. F. Bishop resigned.

35th Scindi Horse.—Captain J. H. Horton, D. S. O., I. M. S., to officiate in medical charge, vice captain R. L. Hagger, I. M. S., granted leave.

102nd (King Edward's Own) Grenadiers.—Major F. R. E. Lock, to officiate as 2nd-in Comand, vice Major H. S. Hazelgrove on leave, or until further orders.

128th Pioneers.—Captain G. D. M. Moore, to officiate as 2nd in-Command, vice Captain F. M. Lane on leave, or until further orders.

To the Supply and Transport Corps.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Captain E. G. Hart, a probationer, from Poona to Nasirabad, to relieve Lieutenant H. P. Watts, Officer Commanding Station Supply.

Lieutenant H. P. Watts, from Nasirabad to Simla as an Attache in Quartermaster-General's Office.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave: Colonel J. W. G. Tulloch, C. B., Indian Army, for one month, Lieutenant A. Marshal 28th Light Cavalry, for six months, on medical certificate.

THE MONSOON.

SIGNS IN THE SOUTH ARABIAN SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Marine reports received at the Meteorological Department show that as early as May 14th fresh South-West Monsoon winds were experienced in South Bay, between Nicobars and Ceylon and squally disturbed weather off the Travancore Coast on the 18th May. The Monsoon weather thus had advanced as far north as South Bay and the South Arabian Sea on the above dates. Such advances are usual and only show that the conditions are at present normal.

LATER.

Special reports have again, this year, been received by the Meteorological Department from stations in the Indian Ocean. They show the barometric pressure is normal at Zanzibar and the Seychelles, but South-East trades are somewhat stronger than usual. Rainfall at both stations is heavier than average, the excess amounting to thirty per cent at Zanzibar and ten per cent at the Seychelles. The above appears to show that the monsoon current is advancing with normal vigour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 22.

No notable change has taken place in weather, which for some time has been variable, with occasional heavy showers and bursts of wind which are unsettled between the south-east and south-west. Experts are of opion that the conditions promise an early arrival of the monsoon. To-day the weather is showery with a strong wind variable in direction.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

The Shah is making good progress towards recovery.

SUNDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

Among the towns which report Sunday's earthquake shock are placed as far apart as Amritsar, Jhelum, Montgomery and Rawalpindi.

THE KALKA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED CULPRIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

There are no definite particulars to hand of the recent case of a soldier firing at and wounding a chaprassi at a toll-bar on the Simla tonga road.

The incident occurred in Patiala territory. The Native, who is a chaprassi in the employ of a toll-bar contractor on the Kalka-Kasauli road, is progressing favourably.

The soldier accused of wounding him, a trooper of the 12th Royal Lancers, is under arrest.

ACCIDENT TO PARSEE CYCLISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA MAY 22.

Two young Parsees, named Khory and Khodadad went together on a cycle run to Mahableshwar and to cover the distance in five hours. Both came to grief not far from Poona, about 14 miles away, as the road was under repair and the cyclists encountered a gap where metalling and earth work had not been properly settled, both thrown down heavily to the ground. Khodadad was rendered unconscious for about quarter of an hour and fractured his knee, whilst Khory escaped with a dislocated ankle. They took one hour's rest and returned to Poona with great difficulty.

COLONEL LAWLEY LEAVES COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 22.

This afternoon. Colonel the Hon'ble Lawley, brother of H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, and Mr. L. M. Wynch, I. C. S., late Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, left for England via Bombay. There were present at the Coonoor station platform H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Major Glyn, Military Secretary, Mr. A. V. G. Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Mr. H. Irwin, C. I. E., and Mr. F. Hannington, I. C. S., Divisional Officer.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CUP SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The following are the results of the Musketry matches re the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup:—

	Points.
108th Infantry	1,151
Queen's Own Corps Guides. No. 4, Double Company	1,142
Ditto, No. 1 Double Company	1,033
79th Carnatic Infantry	989
66th Punjabis. No 3 Company	976
No 2 Double Company of the 66th Punjabis	945
2-2nd Gurkhas	945
NANPARA CAVALRY CUPS.	
BRITISH CAVALRY.	
15th Hussars "C" Squadron	636
15th Hussars "A" Squadron	553
6th Dragoon Guards 2nd team	516
15th Hussars "D" Squadron	498
15th Hussars "B" Squadron	497
6th Dragoon Guards 3rd team	484
NATIVE CAVALRY.	
Queen's Own Corps Guides "A" Squadron	634
Queen's Own Corps Guides "B" Squadron	602
30th Lancers 2nd team	592
36th Lancers 4th team	557
Queen's Own Guides "C" Squadron	535
39th Central India Horse	487
ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION JEWELS.	
GOLD JEWEL.	
Corporal J. Wakefield, 1st Royal Irish Rifles	127
SILVER JEWEL.	
Color-Sergeant J. Keneth, the Cameronians	127
BRONZE JEWEL.	
Lance-Corporal H. Doig, the Carabineers	126

THE Pope has just given an order to revise the catalogue of lace in the Vatican. This catalogue was started under Pius IX., and Leo XIII. continued it. It is the most valuable collection of laces in the world. These treasures are kept in ceder-wood cupboards, and their value is estimated at about £180,000. Pius X. is not much of a connoisseur of these treasures, which date back to the time of the Borgias, the greater part of them being gifts of Italian, Spanish, and Austrian Princesses, whose wedding robes, with their valuable laces, were presented to the Church. The lace collection of Mrs. Vanderbilt is said to rank second to this, and is worth £100,000, whilst that of Queen Alexandria is estimated at close on that sum. The Empress Eugenie has a lovely collection, and it is believed that she will most likely bequeath this to her godchild, the Princess [Ena of Battenberg, the future Queen of Spain.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TIE IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS
vs.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

A large crowd assembled to witness this encounter much interest being displayed. As the winners of this match will meet Grant Medical in the final and as both the Old Boys, the present holders of the Cup on this side of India, and St. Xavier's on the other side, have made a great reputation for themselves a good struggle was expected. The previous record of both sides is quite good. St. Xavier's had a bye in the first round in the second they scored a good win against the East Lancashire Regiment by five goals to nil; in their third round they played the R. I. M. Dockyard and after a keen match, were winners by three goals to one. The Old Boys in the first round played the Connaught Rangers whom they defeated by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. In the second round they were drawn against the Pioneers, against whom they scored an easy victory by three goals to nil. Their third venture was against the York and Lancasters from which encounter they were rather lucky to come off winners by two goals to one. The referees were Lieut Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton From the start the Old Boys attacked, but did not get very far, the ball being transferred to neutral ground. The Old Boys again pressed, but the ball went behind. St. Xavier's then put in good play, and took the ball down the field, but the Old Boys' centre-half relieved. The Old Boys now got going but Yakchee was very safe, and transferred the ball to mid field. From this St. Xavier's went away, and by pretty passing got into their opponents' twenty five, but the backs saved well. The Calcutta side kept up the pressure, but could not score, and when the Old Boys took the ball right up the field, they hit behind. St. Xavier's then had their turn, and pressed the Bombay side hard, but the ball went behind. They again returned to the attack and were conceded a corner of which they failed to make any use. The Old Boys then went away with a rush, but their hitting was very wild, and the ball went behind. They again returned to the attack but again hit behind. The Calcutta team then had another turn, and took the ball up the field by good combination, but the Old Boys' backs saved, and once more the ball was sent back to mid-field. From here the Old Boys went away, but hit outside the circle. St. Xavier's retaliated by pressing hard and getting into the Bombay circle, had a shot without effect. Half time now arrived with the score love all.

After play was resumed, the ball remained in Mid-field for some little time, from here St. Xavier's attacked, only to be beaten back. The Old Boys then pressed, and a foul was given against them. They again attacked but the ball went behind. St Xavier's now pressed for some time, but the Old Boys' defence was always sound. The Old Boys got going attacked, but the St Xavier's backs saved well and play remained on the touch-line for some time, neither side having the advantage. A penalty was then given against the Old Boys for carrying the ball and from the St Xavier's made an excursion into the Bombay quarters. They did not however stay there long as the ball soon was transferred to the Calcutta twenty-five. A succession of fouls were given against the Old Boys, from the last of which the Calcutta team got away and the Bombay side had to concede a corner. From this St. Xavier's put in a hot shot, which the Bombay goal-keeper saved cleverly. The Old Boys then pressed but could not get any further, though kept up the attack until a kick was given against them. From the free hit the College went away, but the Bombay backs saved excellently The Calcutta side then put in good work, and combining well looked very dangerous, but their outside left was off side and play was transferred to Mid-field. Again the College returned to the attack but the old Boys' backs relieved. The Bombay team now threatened the College goal, but the ball went behind. The Old Boys still kept up the pressure and St Xavier's had a corner given against them from which they cleared their lines and got well away. The Old Boys then made a rush, and from a scrimmage in the St. Xavier's circle, the ball was put into the net. It was easily seen however that the ball had been kicked in, and the referee after consultation with the line-keeper rightly disallowed the goal which was confidently claimed by the Old Boys. The Bombay side still attacked, but the Calcutta centre half transferred. The Old Boys still kept up the pressure and forced St. Xavier's to give them a penalty corner but the old Boys made no use of it as their shot went behind. When time was called St Xavier's were attacking strongly. The score remaining nil all. Extra time was then arranged for, and from the bully the Old Boys got away, but the Calcutta backs checked them and transferred to the Bombay quarters, where there was a great struggle in the circle, from which a penalty corner resulted. St Xavier's made nothing of the corner, and play was transferred to mid-field. The game now came to a sudden end owing to an accident to Smith of the Old Boys, who dislocated his finger, and had to leave the field. The St Xavier's side very sportingly, but it would seem ultra-quixotically, agreed to replay the match, which we presume will take place to morrow, instead of continuing.

It is hard to say which team showed up the best on the day's play. St. Xavier's throughout always played the game, but the Old Boys, when they could not stop their opponents seemed to do an unnecessary amount of obstruction which is not the game and which the referees were rightly down upon. The backs on both sides played a stirling game, as did the respective goal-keepers. The St. Xavier's halves played a sound game too, so did the Old Boys' wing halves, but their centre half did not play half so good a game as we have seen him do before, and was a very bad offender at fouling. The St. Xavier's forwards, especially in the second half, combined excellently, but their shooting in the circle is still weak. The Old Boys' forwards were individually good, but combined badly. We noticed that the Old Boys had made some changes in their team.

The teams were as follows;—

St. Xavier's Calcutta.—Goal:—Hoff; Backs; Smart and Yakchee; Half Backs; Vaughan, Mangaven and McGuire. Forwards; D'Silva, A. Manuel, Owens, Fischer and Vanspal.

C. H. S. (Old Boys).—Goal; G. Flynn, Backs; N. Essai, and E. D. Smith; Half Backs; C. M. Ward, R. O'Reilly and Fido. Forwards; A. Green G. Brewin, A. Spilling, R. Winning and C. B. Fido.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

TO COME OFF IN JULY.

POONA, MAY 22.

Poona Motor trials for the Sir Aga Khan challenge Cup will take place this year in early part of July.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from England with the English mail brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Roake, Mr F W
Rushton Mr C E
Burke-Roche Miss G
Kent, Mr P L
Barton Miss
Smith Rev J
Kay, Miss
Means, Mr D G
Twine Mr J
Weir Miss E B
Bell, Dr L N T
Bolting Mr M
Lambert, Mr A
Allhusen, Mrs F E
Pendlebury Mr W M F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Shaw Mr and Mrs J
Armstrong Lt Col H
Peel, Mr and Mrs R
Rothoven Mr R
Stewart Mr R B
Janmahomed Mr
McDonald Mr A [A.
Leach Mr J C
Marker, Maj R G
Price Dr and Mrs F G
Numdy, Capt H A L
Lee, Maj F
Bugtai Mr R B
Gaskell Mr W
Elliott Mr
Reynolds Mr W G
Foggin Mr D
Ramsden Mr A

FOR BRINDISI.

Barr Mr A G

FOR HONGKONG.

Ward Mr J W

FOR RANGOON.

Bryant Mr W

FOR SHANGHAI

Hine Mr E

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Leighton House.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

THE "LITTLE MICHUS" REVISITED.

LONDON MAY 4.

At Leighton House is an interesting exhibition of drawings and studies by English artists, made even more so than usual by the fact that Mr. Sargent is represented by three black-and-white studies. It is strangely fascinating to try and discover the secret of the strength in such a sketch as the head of "Carmencita." The simplicity of the means employed to state the essential value of this face is so apparently within the range of any man's skill. Yet, in those few telling strokes how completely is the character of the personality portrayed! Here we have the Spanish dancing girl with the reckless, naughty eyes, as complete, as in the well-known canvas at the Luxembourg—the flesh, the very bloom upon the painted cheek, all float within the boundaries of the few deft lines, so painter-like in their quality and so subtle for all their forcefulness. The almost niggard line of the "Neapolitan Boy" is as nervous and suggestive without any aid of black masses; and the "Arab Sheik" is as valuable to the student for the character-drawing as any of the three. Mr. Sargent seems to dominate nearly every important gallery this year.

Here also is a head, My Wife, by Mr. Lambert which shows the sound basis upon which this artist founds his fresh and vigorous art. Mr. Greiffenhagen's sketch of an infant, Rodney displays his fine sense of line as well as his keen drawing. Mr. Hartricks two black-and-white drawings, Sir William Karkaldy of Grange and Lindsay, show large romantic conception. The figures are placed within the space with rare distinction, and are right and convincing in their atmosphere. The dramatic suggestion of these two drawings points to Mr. Hartrick's realm in art. Sir O. Holroyd's Nymphs by the Sea shows him to be the master of an exquisite line that is very successful in suggesting the beauty of flesh. Mr. Orpen's Nude Study, a sound piece of work, gets with rule suggestion of tone what Sir Charles Holroyd gets with delicate play of line. Mr. Cadogan Cowper's well-known. Louis the Eleventh is here and another design, drawn with the pen-point in his quaint individual manner, of Lorenzo and Isabella, in both of which he succeeds in rendering the effect of wash with the pen's dot and minute line used infinitely small, yet with an added almost gem-like value. It is however just a nice question whether the enormous labour is worth the pains, for the brush, if dexterously used, would float the tones across the paper in exact fashion and in a few moments.

Mr. Parsons, by his association with Mr. Edwin Abbey in their now famous drawings for old English songs in Harper's Magazine, is well known to us all. His Early One Morning and Jocky at the Fair are here, and very graceful and charming they are. Mr. Edwin Abbey, fortunately, is to be seen by his side, with more than one illustration to the same old songs, and the originals seem to contain even more of the aerial volume and lyric achievement than the reduced prints. Mr. E. J. Sullivan is one of those very few artists who has illustrated a literary masterpiece with personal distinction, and here we may see many of the originals of his Sartor Resartus perhaps the most individual work he has yet given us. Mr. Brangwyn's two drawings show his wonted largeness of handling, and that his strong decorative instincts dominate the very studies he makes for the figures of his designs. Mr. Alfred East is another artist who shows how, even in his sketches, he selects in the poetic spirit that hovers over all his later work and has transmuted all he touches into romance. Mr. Wilson Steer's vigorous impressions of Chepstow Castle Mr. Rex Vicat Cole's very searching examples of his illustrations to his invaluable book on British Trees Mr. Frank Craig's two telling illustrations, full of movement and the sense of colour, to Twisted Eglantine and Mr. Gunning King's Village Charity and The End of the Year, are all good examples of the style of these accomplished artists.

Mr. Strang shows his strength and his weakness in a remarkable good Holbeinesque head and in a thoroughly bad one. The dainty art of Mr Dion Clayton Calthrop is overwhelmed by being hung under or beside heavy neighbours. Mr. Bernard Partridge's Tour de l'Horologe is here to show his facile skill; and Mr. Rackham is it his happiest grotesque vein whilst Mr. Walter West, in his Firelight Study of a pretty young woman in a grandfather chair rises above mere prettiness. Mr. Priestman's study in chargoal for The Hill Bridge is one of the most interesting things in an interesting show; and Mr. Rothenstein's Nurse and child is worthy of the master. The studies of heads, sent by Mr. Holman Hunt, go to prove that whatever attractiveness there may be in his paintings is due to their literary and idealistic character. The hard, carefull technique of his drawings is positively repellent. The illustrators of Punch seem to have held aloof from an otherwise very representative exhibition.

It is always a great occasion when Covent Garden opens its doors for the first performance of the definite Opera Season. It was a capital idea on the part of the directors to begin by a presentation to the public of "Tristan und Isolde," which will certainly be recognised in the future as the greatest of Wagner's works. It is superfluous, at the present time, to dwell upon the beauties of what most musicians describe as Wagner's masterpiece. Wagner, being essentially a dramatist, regarded himself, before he worte his "Tristan," as one who had never known the true felicity of love. Therefore, he attempted to put the idea of that felicity into an opera which should live through all the ages, and should ring down its praises through the avenues of Time. It is amazing to find that a work written more than fifty years ago still retains the absolute modern feeling which other musicians, such as Strauss and Elgar, are now expressing in their modern work. That immortal phrase: "He was not of an age, but for all time," can indeed be applied to Wagner in that wonderful moment of inspiration, when, in his Tristan und Isolde, he summed up in music that which Shakspeare himself had already summed up in his Antony and Cleopatra. One need not pursue the subject further, but one may compare the greatness of Wagner with the greatness of Shakspeare, without hesitation or doubtfulness.

It has often been said that there is no human actor or actress who can fulfil the parts of either Antony or of Cleopatra, the same may be said of the parts of Tristan and of Isolde. The brain of the man who created the ideal parts for these two immortal characters could scarcely be realised upon an an ordinary human stage. With Wagner these two absorbed all the sexual feeling of his life, and the trouble, the woe, the terrible struggle against the natural forces of Nature which he himself went through without heroic a determination. It was a great an enormous, gift granted to him that he should be able to realise himself through the world of music. During the very fine performance of Tristan we were profoundly impressed with this idea. Although we shall have to make comments upon the performance, we still must recognise that the work itself once more came as an appealing and resolute endeavour to show to each person, to each individual who might be fortunate enough to hear it, all the torture and all the passion which lies far too often within the intimate human heart.

We cannot altogether praise with completeness the chief singers of the latest interpretation, but in this sentence we definitely except Mr. Anton Burger, who took the part of Tristan. We make no sort of hesitation in saying that although he took the place of another singer practically at the last moment, he nevertheless was a most excellent Tristan. We praise him on this account, especially by reason of the very fine work which he accomplished in the last act. Everybody who knows his Tristan from cover to cover, will remember that Wagner gradually

baffles off this mortal coil. The music, exquisitely painful, tremendously emotional, was rendered by Mr. Burger with the true histrionic spirit. He seemed to us to understand the depth and the meaning of Wagner's great desire in his elucidation of a man's almost intolerable love for one human creature whom he never expects to meet. It was, therefore, that in the last act, when Isolde comes over the sea just to take a last farewell of Tristan that this singer made his fine instinct apparent to the audience. Frau Wittich was excellent in the part of Irolde, that is to say, she sang the part with a willingness and a feeling for the right thing which, if she did not always realise, at all events impressed one with a sense that she intended to do well. Her singing of the Liebestod was very interesting, although it cannot be described as being a great interpretation.

Two more points have to be mentioned. Richter conducted so splendidly, and his hand was in such perfect order, that one felt that the true meaning of Wagner's work was being presented to you at every moment; it was delightfull to think that this most intricate score was under Richter's direction made clear and plain, so that even the famous criticism of Berlioz seemed to lapse into space when he said: Well I have read this score and re-read it; but I frankly say I don't understand it. Richter last night would have persuaded even a Berlioz of the beauty and the wonderful intimacy with music which Wagner developed in this, his greatest of operas. One must and a word concerning the scenic arrangements; they were entirely beautiful. Mr. Cecil E. Hicks and Mr. Harry Brooke have never done better work than that which was presented to us last night on the stage. The last act, particularly with its stretch of blue sea, might have come straight from the canvas of a Henry Moore. Mme. Kirkby Lunn sang extremely well as Brangane Herr Braun was an excellent Kurwenal, thoroughly realising the depth of the emotion which Wagner put into this particular part Herr Hupeden took the part of Melot Herr Kunpfer took the part of King Mark, and Herr Nietan, as Ein Hirt, was quite good.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA MAY, 22.

On the Burma Coast the rainfall has increased and has been nearly general. Local rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal except in the northern districts. Falls are reported from a few stations and the remainder from North East India and Nellore and Mysore. The chief amounts are Mergui three inches Tovoy one and a half inch, Moulmein two inches Rangoon one inch, Akyab half an inch, Chittagon one inch and a half, Mymensingh one inch, Nara yanjanj half an inch, Jessore one and a half inches Berhampore, Darbhanga and Nellore a quarter of an inch, and Mysore one inch. Pressure distribution over Burma is beginning to facilitate the inflow of humid air into the interior, but winds on Slipper Island and Diamond Island are less favourable in direction than they were. It is doubtful if there will be any increase of rainfall. The through of low pressure has moved very slightly northward. Light southerly winds are blowing at the head of the Bay. Skies are now heavily overcast in North Bihar and a small increase of rain in the Northern districts of North-East India may be expected. Skies have cleared in Kashmir and humidity has decreased there and in the Punjab. In the latter area temperature has fallen slightly. Cloud has increased on the West Coast, also on the greater part of the Deccan, where the air is slightly damped and temperature has risen. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bihar. A few thunderstorms may be expected in the Southern part of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation from 1st November to date.
Bushire 21st	29·759	NNW	6	....	....	85	....	7·68	—4·35
Jask	29·13	NW	6	91·5	76·6	....	....	7·70	+0·47
Muscat 15th.....	29·713	SE	..	....	....	....	....	4·97	—0·35
Aden 15th.....	29·813	S SE	..	....	....	8	....	4·39	—1·46
Lahore	....	....	6	109·4	81·8	43	....	....	....
Simla	29·532	Calm	1	69·3	53·6	96	....	47·94	+4·78
Delhi	29·490	W	8	106·7	86·5	....	....	2·12	—1·52
Agra	29·494	S W	7	108·	86·9	45	....	2·76	+0·14
Cawnpore.....	29·492	S	3	108·4	87·3	58	....	0·78	+0·60
Allahabad	29·498	E NE	3	100·6	80·5	2	....	1·70	—1·49
Jhansi	29·613	WNW	10	111·3	89·7	52	....	4·40	—0·67
Jacobabad	29·525	SE	4	112·7	84·1	51	....	2·41	+3·25
Karachi	29·386	WNW	18	92·4	80·2	77	....	1·55	+0·80
Jeypore.....	29·659	W	7	100·3	81·6	3	....	1·48	—0·29
Ajmere.....	29·620	W	11	105·4	86·5	38	....	1·32	+0·24
Deesa.....	29·708	WSW	11	107·8	76·4	69	....	0·37	—0·67
Ahmedabad..	29·746	WNW	6	108·3	78·1	61	....	1·84	+0·32
Bhuj	29·715	WSW	21	99·4	77·0	78	....	1·64	+1·22
Jamnagar	29·735	WSW	21	95·1	77·2	66	....	2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·752	WSW	16	88·3	80·3	79	....	0·75	....
Rajkot	29·702	W	14	105·4	75·7	87	....	....	+0·12
Bhavnagar Para.....	29·759	NW	11	101·6	78·5	53	....	0·18	—0·64
Veraval	29·759	SSW	15	86·1	79·3	81	....	0·42	—0·29
Neemuch	29·636	WSW	13	105·0	81·7	55	....	1·08	0·09
Indore	29·677	NW	12	104·9	79·6	39	....	0·76	—0·95
Saugor	29·576	W	10	10·4	81·6	30	....	0·79	—1·89
Jubbulpore	29·565	W	5	109·0	82·2	29	....	3·65	+0·70
Hoshangabad	29·629	SW	5	108·8	81·3	33	....	0·31	—1·63
Khandwa.....	29·710	NW	12	102·2	82·6	49	....	1·21	—1·21
Raipur	29·553	W	4	111·8	87·4	11	....	5·59	+2·62
Nagpur	29·612	W	11	113·4	89·1	29	....	3·3,	—0·25
Amraoti	29·615	W	9	110·4	82·8	13	....	0·56	+1·65
Akola	29·652	W	4	111·4	82·9	16	....	0·22	—1·26
Surat	29·786	SW	8	9·2	73·6	68	....	0·19	—0·19
Malegaon.....	29·767	WNW	12	106·3	76·9	49	....	0·18	—1·09
Bombay	29·788	NW	19	91·5	81·4	72	....	0·09	—0·41
Poona.....	29·767	W	18	101·5	71·4	55	....	0·25	+1·58
Ahmednagar.	29·728	NW	11	101·9	72·9	42	....	0·84	—1·50
Aurangabad..	29·720	WNW	15	10·8	74·7	42	....	1·81	....
Sholapur	29·742	W	13	103·	73·4	46	....	1·13	—1·71
Ratnagiri	29·792	N	16	92·5	81·0	6	....	1·89	+0·84
Bijapur.....	29·721	W	12	10·4	76·2	43	....	0,97	—0·22
Belgaum	29·836	SW	15	96·3	70·4	74	....	7·30	—1·87
Marmugoa	29·811	NE	16	90·0	83·4	70	....	1·11	—1·55
Karwar.....	29·803	N	8	91·3	83·4	70	....	1·22	—3·24
Mangalore	29·822	NNW	7	92·4	81·0	87	....	6·39	—1·44
Calicut	29·816	NNW	15	90·2	78·2	47	....	9·5	—5·62
Cochin	29·811	WNW	F	90·3	74·7	81	....	12·90	—9·74
Bangalore ...	29·829	WNW	10	96·3	72·3	64	....	4·26	—4·05
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·679	WNW	5	1·8·8	87·6	39	....	2·11	—0·57
Masulipatam.	29·661	NNW	13	98·7	84·5	0	....	0·46	—8·57
Bellary	29·728	WSW	10	107·0	81·3	31	....	1·38	—2·28
Cuddapa	29·710	NW	6	112·	87·0	36	....	2·87	—4·20
Madras	29·677	S	10	95·0	83·0	68	....	16·38	—5·66
Coimbatore....	29·767	SW	7	95·4	88·3	78	....	3·98	—4·94
Trichinopoly.	29·712	W	5	10·1	75·1	78	0·24	10·76	—2·6
Nagapatam....	29·737	S	12	99·1	77·3	59	....	12·05	—21·0
Colombo	29·812	S W	8	87·5	82·5	83	....	23·78	—2·79

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate. S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and Central India and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Poona and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 8° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar Para and Bangalore and the minimum 6° to 7° at Bellary, Hydersbad (Deccan), Ajmere, Neemuch and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast in Mysore, Ceylon and the Madras Presidency and at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Verawal.

Rain.—Bangalore reports a few drops.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

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A NEW CUP CONTESTANT.

MR. APCAR'S LATEST PURCHASE.

Last week says "The Asian" we quoted a paragraph from an Australian paper in which it was mentioned that Mr. McKenna the Indian buyer, had purchased Fitzgrafton for export to this country, and we added that the statement required confirmation and that on whosoever's behalf the horse had been purchased, it was not on behalf of the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, though the latter had entrusted Mr. McKenna with a commission to purchase three or four horses, one of whom was to be a likely Cup winner. Our reason for saying that Fitzgrafton, if bought, was not bought on Mr. Apcar's account was that gentleman's own letter, as in response to an enquiry about the matter, he kindly wrote us that he had heard nothing from Mr. McKenna on the subject and so far the latter had apparently got nothing for him.

It turns out, however, that Fitzgrafton has been bought for Mr. Apcar after all, as well as two other horses, as on Tuesday Mr. Apcar, who unlike some owners, never cares to make a mystery of his doings, courteously sent us a note in which he said; By yesterday's Australian Mail my Melbourne Agents write me that McKenna has bought for me Fitzgrafton, Alarich and Dea. I have no news from McKenna who was at the time in Sydney."

Fitzgrafton is a very handsome bay five-year-old entire by Grafton—Olive Branch, and has some nice form to his credit. As a two-year-old he started six times and was twice unplaced but earned brackets in each of his other essays, the first of them being in the 400 Nursery Handicap at Brisbane on April 11th, 1903, in which he dead-heated with Little Boy. Then at the Queensland Autumn Meeting on May 23,25, and 30, he did better still, capturing the £200 Stradbroke Handicap the £100 Claret Stakes, and the £150 Royal Stakes over a mile and a distance his previous wins being all over six furlongs. As a three year-old the colt had a run of almost unbroken triumphs one complete failure disfiguring a series of six successes. These were achieved in (1) the £185 Queensland Guineas on November 7th 1904 which he won in a canter covering a mile in 1 min 47 sec with 8s 8lb on his back (2) the £400 Queensland Derby on December 5th when with two pounds more to shoulder he got a mile and a half in 2min 41sec again winning easily; (3) the £250 Sandgate Handicap a week later over a mile and a quarter which with 8st 8lb he did in 2min 9f1-2 sec; (4) the £75 Open Handicap at Brisbane on April 30th the distance being six furlongs, his weight 9st. 5lb and the time 1min.15 1-2 sec.; (5) The £300 Queensland St. Leger in which with the customary 8st 10lb he traversed 1 mile 0 furlongs 132 yards in 3min 16l.4 sec and (6) the £400 Brisbane Cup in which he allotted 9st 3lb his time for the 2 miles being 3min. 29sec. As a four-year-old his first eight attempts proved unprofitable, but he was now running in much better company, having deserted his own farm yard in Queensland for more ambitious arenas. After three failures at Sydney he put a great performance in the Craven Plate on September 14th when at level weights he ran Emir to a neck over a mile and a quarter. Gladstome in receipt of 5lb, Cruciform in receipt of 1lb, Abundance, giving 4lbs., and Lord Cadigan, at level weights following him in. He was next taken on to Victoria, and after thrice coming in fourth was sent back again to Brisbane, where he once more proved invincible, capturing the £150 King's Plate, 1-4 miles, weight 9st, time 2min. 9-14sec, the £400 Brisbane Cup, 2 miles 10st time 3min, 30sec. and the £150 Royal Stakes, 9 furlongs, 9st, in 1min. 5 3-4sec. In the first half of this season, he invaded Randwick again and carrying 9st 4lb ran third to Marvel Loch 7st 13lb and Tartan 8st 4lb in the £244 Rawson Stakes, the winner doing the 9 furlongs in 1min. 5 1-2sec, the record for Australia, after which he failed to get placed in the Spring Stakes on September 9th, won by Emir, and was equally unsuccessful in the Metropolitan secured by Manitopoto. Going back once more to Queensland he promptly captured the £150 Spring Stakes at Brisbane on December 2nd, weight 9st 3lbs, distance one mile and a quarter, time 2min. 14 3-4sec and the £150 Stanley Plate the following week, distance 1 mile 3 furlongs, weight 9st 3lbs, time 2min. 22sec. At the recent Sydney meeting he took part in both the Denver Handicap and Sydney Cup, and was well looked after by the handicapper, being awarded 9st 6lbs, in the former and 4lbs. less in the latter. In neither race did he cover himself with glory coming in with the crowd. The champion horse of Queensland, and able to run over any distance from six furlongs to two miles, he should prove an useful investment to Mr. Apcar if he strikes anything like form, and though he have for his brilliant second to Emir at Sydney, particulars of which have been given above, he can hardly be considered as the same class as Great Scot, he is quite as good if not better than the majority of Viceroy's Cup winners. Of Fitzgrafton's running in the Sydney Cup the Referee says:

He was one of the beaten division when heads were turned for home, in his own State he has won under big weights at two miles, but in first-class company a mile and a half is probably as far as he cares about."

BATTING AND RUNS.

BY A. C. MACLAREN.

FROM the days of A. C. Bannerman onwards every body has watched with pleasure adept Australians' "stealing runs." So A. C. MacLaren, the Lancashire captain, writing at this appropriate time of the beginning of the season, says:—

What a good judge of a run So-and-so is, one heard frequently ten seasons ago. But nowadays clever measuring between the wickets is so seldom seen that it would be surprising to hear any compliment paid to a cricketer, so far as his judgment in running is concerned. Professionals, as a rule, are far more to be blamed than amateurs for runs thrown away. This is scarcely a matter for surprise when it is remembered that the professional has to find out the game for himself, whereas the amateur, has very early lessons in the importance of always running his first run at his best pace. Let anyone watch a good judge of a run and mark his methods. He will make all the ground possible while his partner is in the middle of his stroke. This assists the striker, who knows his own wicket is safe when calling for a run, and he will be immediately set off, knowing that his partner, owing to the ground made before the stroke is finished, cannot fail to get home. No player should handicap the striker by causing the latter to have an eye on him as well as on the fieldsman towards whom the ball has been sent.

RUNNING AND FIELDING.

Fieldsmen are not slow to weigh up batsmen, and if the latter only run long runs they will poach as much ground as possible. This means that by falling back a yard or two many a hard drive is cut off which must have got through the fieldsmen had they been made by the batsmen to come closer to the wicket. It is curious how deep fieldsmen now stand at third man, cover, extra cover, and mid off, and this is due entirely to batsmen taking matters leisurely. My advice to my own fieldsmen has been always to stand as deep as possible, but to save one runs.

Just as a good fieldsman weighs up accurately each batsman, so does the good runner know to a nicety the value of each fieldsman. Although this art is practically lost to country cricket of to-day, one finds the Australians have no superious in knowing exactly what can be done between wickets when they see who is fielding the ball. The good bat will drive a ball hard and clean just to the left of the outfield, who will gather with two hands but the second run has not been saved, owing to that whisper from the driver. "Come two," to which his partner responds by running his first run at his top speed, then turns, and is galloping back to his original end, without ever having to look if there is a second one, because his partner, whom he trusts, has done all that for him by the whisper in crossing. Now the bad runner makes the same stroke, and then lolls across the pitch for one, and even if the fieldsman does not gather clean he is unable to make the second run, I have never seen the fieldsman yet who when placed on the boundary could save that second run, no matter how straight the drive, when he has failed to pick up clean, with two good runners in together. Good running brightens up the fielding, and consequently the game.

JUDGMENT AT THE WICKET.

Batsmen are far too ready with their requests that there shall be no short runs, which gives the fieldsmen the tip to drop further back and stop drives of the first water, four after four being saved owing to that extra little bit of ground having been made. Every batsman ought to draw the men in as near as possible to the wicket, especially when a forcing game is being played. Of course there is an art of knowing exactly what strength of stroke is required for the short run, since it is no use playing an ordinary forward stroke straight to a man fairly close in for a run out is then not at all unlikely. A very gentle forward stroke is necessary, and the player should be off for the runs before the stroke is finished. On the Lancashire side A. H. Hornby and Sharp have frequently upset their opponents by the stealing of runs, and the number of overthrows each player has to his credit at the end of the season is astonishing. On billiard-table wickets it may not be politic for a crack batsman unduly to distress himself by short runs, but there is a happy medium, and many good men to-day would be of far greater value to their side if they studied more closely the art of running. To-day we see players looking back before they have made good their first run, by which performance they often as not lose the second. I could not help laughing at a remark made by an umpire to me last season. During an innings when runs were very valuable, and consequently I was off for anything that was half a run when my bowlers had the pads on. "This is the innings you enjoy, sir" to which I gasped out, "You are right, for no innings gives me greater pleasure than the one in which a few runs are stolen and some given by a judicious hustling of your opponents.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE allegations that votes were bought for half-a-crown at a recent election would, if true, prove that our ancestors valued such support more highly than we do to-day. Five pounds and upwards was often paid for a vote, and ingenious people increased their receipts by following the advice to poll early and often. One candidate evoked great indignation at a meeting of those who were ready to support the most generous by stating emphatically that he did not intend to spend a penny on bribery. (Groans) But he added, I have five hundred guineas in my pocket, and I believe there are some rascals in the room who would not mind laying me on the table and robbing me! (Applause and procedure to business.) Another gentleman tried the experiment of dropping guineas into the pots of beer with which he regaled the voters. But when one incautious person swallowed the coin and demanded alarming damages, the candidate was persuaded that it would be cheaper and safer to pay out in a more open manner. Nowadays, at any rate, if there are no free drinks there is a flood of eloquence.

Instance of the late Dr. Garnett's wonderful memory are constantly being cited, and it may surely be assumed that his powers were rather due to application and study than to any natural gifts. Of human calculating machines there have been plenty, but their skill has generally been unaccompanied by any particular evidence of culture or learning. Persons, the great—and thirsty—was, of course, a notable exception. He could not only tell where a particular quotation or text came from, but could indicate on which side of the page it was and give the exact numbering of the line. It was a practice of Datas, the memory man of the halls, to learn daily a page of Haydns Dictionary of Dates, and by now, if the whole edition were lost, he could possibly supply most of the missing matter. Schools of memory there have always been, and while some of them are doubtless of value, others have been nothing less than swindles. The head of one school was such an ardent student of his own system that he forgot how much money he owed and ended his career in jail. But in spite of adventitious aids to memory, we may always be sure of meeting the man with the knot in his handkerchief wondering why he put it there.

What an immense amount of strike-loss would be saved if only every employer had the tact and good sense of the owner of a factory in Cleveland, Ohio. Most of his hands were girls, and one day the whole lot struck for some fanciful grievance. Instead of storming at them or locking them out, the proprietor came into the great workroom. Young ladies, he said, we must talk this matter over quietly. Come with me. He then led the way to a great confectionery establishment, begged every girl to order what she pleased, and by the time they had all finished large plates of ice-cream found them perfectly amenable to his own terms.

It was stated the other day, when an official inquiry was held at Kingsbury to consider whether the Urban Council should be abolished and its area absorbed in that of an adjoining body, that this was the smallest council in England. The claim cannot be sustained if the comparison is made with either an existing town council or with a rural council. Thus the Kingsbury population is 890 that of Coventry rural is only 318, the electorate in the Middlesex area is 145, in the Warwickshire but 86. Kingsbury rateable value is £3 970, but the Hedon (Yorkshire) Town Council has only £3,329. Of lower on. The Hedon population is 1 010, and its acreage 312. The second smallest urban district council to Kingsbury, in point of population, appears to be that of Bulkington, Warwickshire.

Strickes have often their amusing side, as a writer in the May number of "Chambers's Journa shows," Socialistic trade unionism infests every department of labour in Holland, with the result that when one organisation goes on strike all sort of strangely variant associations are obliged to aid and abet it. Some little time ago the opera choristers in Amsterdam went on strike against Sunday rehearsals. They force the cobblers association to join them, and the strange spectacle was seen of the bootmakers and menders wrecking the performance of an opera for which blackleg choristers had been at the last moment enlisted.

Again, at Pittsburg, the Birmingham of the United States, fifty workmen engaged upon a building threw down their tools and came out because their employers would not supply them with lemonade. The boss was adamant. I gave you lemonade once he said, and you all drank so much that you made yourselves ill. Next thing youll be wanting lady-fingers and ice-cream, and hammocks to take naps in. It is satisfactory to learn that these over—luxurious workmen got no sympathy from their union, and were forced to go back on their employers terms. He was generous, and subsequently supplied ice-water ad lib.

For his new play, produced at Newcastle, Mr. Martin Harvey has gone back to the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads Boy O Carroll as it is called, is written by the author of Mr. Harvey's other play. The Breed of the Treshams, and follows much in the same lines giving the actor another dare-devil part that bears a strong family resemblance to Lieutenant Reresby, the swashbuckler of the former drama. Lieutenant O Carrol is a young Irish officer in the King's army, and is a sort of rapparee trooper with characteristics that suggest a compound of D'Artagnan and Charles O'Malley. It is just the type of part that has become dear to the heart of Mr. Martin Harvey who has an eye for the picturesqueness of a bit of sword-play on the stage, and knows the dramatic value of a tumult of adventure. Mr. Harvey contemplates an early production of the new piece in London.

St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, where the Lord Mayor worshipped with his Kymric compatriots yesterday, is the red-brick Wren church which presents a rather picturesque appearance from the higher ground of Queen Victoria-street. This was formerly the favourite place of sepulture for the Heralds connected with the neighbouring College of Arms. Among those buried here are John Brooke the baples Somerset Herald who was crushed to death by the crowd at the Haymarket Theatre in 1794; William Oldys, author of the British Librarian and biographer of Raleigh and John Warburton, whose cook lighted her kitchen fire with his priceless old plays. Threatened churches last long and St. Benet's though scheduled for demolition thirty years ago is now devoted to the religious needs of Welsh residents in London, for whom two services are held each Sunday.

The twentieth century and the London County Council have invaded the sylvan solitudes of Denmark Hill. That classes region, where Ruskin dwelt, though but a short walk distant from the border of dingy Walworth and haunted in by the poorer districts of Camberwell and Lambeth, has managed to preserve until now much of the appearance it wore when Modern Painters was written there. And even yet the walk over the crest of the hill down into Dulwich is as pleasant as any to be had within the fourmile radius. But workmen are busy on the roadway preparing it for the electric trams that before the end of the year will connect the populous districts beyond the hill with Central London. New roads are being made, numerous dwelling are being erected, and shops are appearing where once was to be had the finest view in London—over the wooded vale of Dulwich, where Ruskin loved to sketch and Browning to court the Muse.

Mr. Keble Howard has been explaining that certain men are humorists because they are sad. This will prove a hard saying to folk who regard the accepted humorist as a person continually bubbling over with merriment, always digging his friends playfully in the ribs, and never speaking save in quip and epigram. But Mr. Keble Howard is right, and the mistake made by the exacting patrons of the jester is in demanding from him only the frolic mood. The reluctance of the public to take a humorist seriously was once the subject of a bitter complaint from Mr. Jerome, and it explains why the fine poetry of Tom Hood has been overshadowed by his punning verses. It seems incredible to the average reader that the prince of irresponsible punsters should have written The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies. But to those who understand that humour is, after all, only a part of a writer's equipment, the problem is simple enough. They would take a problem novel from the pen of Mr. Dooley in the same spirit in which it would be offered—that of high seriousness.

The Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, who has been appointed to lecture this term for the invalided Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, is the Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, and a son of the late Chancellor of Wells. Dr. Ince's deputy had a brilliant academic career, which included the Hertford and Craven Scholarships, but he has taken little share in University work, having preferred the peaceful life of a country parson chiefly as vicar of Gilbert White's old parish at Selborne. Canon Bernard is editor of a scholarly selection of Pliny's Letters, and has been Public Examiner in Theology and Select Preacher at both Oxford and Cambridge.

Some interesting facts concerning the English in America are given in the Mussey. In number, we are told, there are not very many people of English birth now living in the United States—probable not more than a million, New York State contains most of them, Pennsylvania comes next, and Illinois third. Out of every sixteen, four are in some manufacturing business, two are farmers, and one is a miner. For some time England has sent to America a comparatively small number of immigrants. Last year only one family out of twenty that went over was English. There were no more than 50,000 arrivals, all told, and a third of them had been in the United States before.

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

A DARING RESCUE.

GREAT as seems the demand for a general amnesty for prisoners, made by the Duma, it is not hard to understand how great a hold the subject must have on the people of Russia. A correspondent of the "Tribune" gives a graphic account of Russian prison life which fully bears out the tales of horror which have been told for many years. "Ostrowiec," he says, writing from Warsaw "April 29, "a large iron factory village, or is a hotbed of Socialism; all the workmen and engineers are Socialists. Consequently the place is overrun with Cossacks and police who use their power in the most brutal way. About three weeks ago a policeman was killed, and that the murderer escaped. Immediately, the factory was surrounded by Cossacks, and all the men and engineers imprisoned. They were kept there 36 hours and no food or drink allowed them. After some hours, cannon were placed in front of the factory, and an ultimatum was sent that they must either give up the murderer or they would be bombarded. The men replied that they didn't know who the murderer was, and probably he had escaped. Upon this it was demanded of them to give up all the Socialist agitators among them. This they steadily refused to do announcing their determination to die together. It seems certain that the intention was to bombard the factory, but apparently a countermand came from the Governor-General in Warsaw, and so after 36 hours of tension and hunger the prisoners were released.

PRISON HORRORS.

It is impossible to exaggerate the horrible condition of the prisons here. Warsaw is surrounded by fortifications, and the forts are underground cells under the ramparts. They are humid and the prisoners are crammed about 80 in a cell which at most can contain 20. On each side of the walls are bare boards, upon which the prisoners sit in day time and lie at night. On the bare ground is dirty straw, which is never changed and horbours all sorts of vermin. The orisoners are packed together liks herrings, and the scurvy soon breaks out among them. They are kept like dangerous wild beasts, and the whole impression is one of an extremely dirty, ill-kept menagerie. Criminals and politicals, intellectuals and workingmen, are all herded together. Some are so ill-clad that their clothes nearly drop from them; their boots are torn, they have no caps, their appearance is pitiful indeed, and added to all this they are subject to the most brutal illtreatment by the soldiers.

Strong men became so unnerved that when they are called to the watch-room and their names read out they are unable to answer, and nearly always the name has to be repeated twice. There is no possibility of washing, and the food is so bad that many are quite unable to eat it. A little boy of seven, who was guilty of the heinous offence of selling newspapers in the street, was amongst the prisoners. Many of the victims are absolutely innocent of any attempt whatever against the Government, others have, perhaps, profiting by the announced freedom of the Press, written articles displeasing to the Government. And for these things they are subjected to torture which even the Middle Ages can hardly rival. Can we wonder at any violence of the Terrorist party?

A BOLD PLAN.

On Tuesday a most daring escape was effected from the Parviak prison. At 12 o'clock on Monday night a telephone message, ostensibly from the Chief Police Master of Warsaw, was received by the authorities at Parviak that ten men who had been condemned to death were to be sent from there to the citadel, and that a gendarme and several policemen would come to fetch them an hour later. The prisoners were made ready, and at 1 a.m. precisely the commanding gendarme arrived with fifteen policemen. He showed his documents, everything was in order, the prisoners were brought out, and the prison carriage got ready. The commanding officer of the prison, however, suggested, it might be better to wait till three in the morning, as the streets would be quieter. This was agreed to, and they waited for two hours in the prison.

The officer seems to have had a slight suspicion because he at first somewhat demurred about letting the prison go, but was convinced by the gendarme threatening to arrest him on the spot if he refused. At three o'clock a receipt was given, and the company started, the prisoners were locked inside the carriage, the driver got on the box, the gendrame next him, and the fifteen policemen accompanied the carriage on foot.

SCOT-FREE.

After leaving the prison the gendarms told the driver to turn to the left instead of the right as he should have done in order to reach the citadel. The driver becoming suspicious refused. Upon this the gendarme quickly threw a cloak over his head and gagged him, himself taking the reins. He drove to a park on the outskirts of Warsaw; then the driver was put inside the carriage and chloroformed, the prisoners and policemen meantime changing their clothes which were left behind, and all made good their escape. The carriage with the inconscious driver was left in the park, and only several hours after was it discovered that the Police Master had never telephoned to the prison, and the whole thing had been a daring and cleverly-planned rescue. The condemned men and the saviours are now in safety, and all Warsaw is gloating over their escape, and admiring the boldness with which it was carried out. Even the Russian newspapers gloat over what they call a "romantic escape a la Polonaise.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Two interesting Italian houses have just changed or are about to change ownership. One of these is the Palazzo Rezzonico at Venice, where Robert Browning died in 1889. Few of our modern English poets have had a longer or closer association with Italy than Robert Browning and his gifted wife. It was Mrs. Browning, of course, whose

rare gold ring of verse the poet praised,
Linking our England to his Italy.

But Robert Browning also wrote much of Italy, and did much to remind us of the imperishable and unpayable debt that we owe to that inspiring land of song. Even when he had not yet visited the land of the orange and myrtle his fancy ran riot among its beauties. In one of his most characteristic early poems he tells us how he loved the music of an old Venetian composer because of its associations with the City of the Sea.

Enough soul was left in Venice, to reverence the memory of the great English poet who had done so much for the freedom of Italy, and no sooner was he dead in the Rezzonico Palace than a memorial tablet was set up at the expense of the municipality to mark the place where the close of that full and fragrant life had come about. For years past the Palazzo Rezzonico has been a haunt of literary pilgrims, allowed by favour to enter and see the numerous relics of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning which were kept there whilst it remained in the possession of the poet's son. Now it has been sold to rich Jew of Trieste, and the relics have all been removed. The other house of which we speak is to be sold next Tuesday. This is the Villa Palmieri at Fiesole, which a long tradition identifies as the country house in whose gardens Boccaccio laid the scene of his immortal Decameron. The identification, of course, is not quite certain; Boccaccio may have drawn on his imagination for the villa, situated about a league from the city of Florence, on the summit of a little hill, with a magnificent view from the terrace above its lovely gardens, and—a characteristic touch—the cellars all well stocked with varied and excellent wines.

The modern reader may incline to think that some of Boccaccio's stories—especially these told by the lively and incorrigible Dioneo—derived more of their inspiration from the cellars than from the gardens or the terrace. Their furniture has been renewed again and again but the gardens remain in their pristine delightfulness. What an inspiration some modern novelist might find from the possession of that famous spot, where the trees arched over velvety sward to afford shelter from the fierce Italian sun, in which the first of the great story-tellers of modern Europe laid the scene of his greatest book! Yet what modern novelist could we send, to such a place to establish his typewriter? Probably the general vote would be cast for Mr. Maurice Hewlett, but it is a far cry from the Decameron to the Little Novels of Italy. A rather important question for the students is raised by a recent correspondence about the Asloan Manuscript. This is the earliest of the MS. collections of Middle Scots poetry, being at least sixty years older than the Bannatyne MS. Among other things, it contains the earliest known version of the Orpheus and Euridices of good maister Robert Henryson, whose poems are now being edited by Mr. George Stevenson for the Scottish Text Society.

Unfortunately it does not seem to be available for the purposes of collation. Mr. Stevenson's inquiry as to its present whereabouts was answered by Professor W. Bang of Louvain University, who tells us that he also recently wished to consult it, and was informed that it was in the possession of Lord Talbot of Malahide. He applied for permission to have it deposited for inspection at the British Museum—as seems to have been done some years ago in the interests of another student,—but Lord Talbot has declined to accede to this request. Professor Bang thinks it difficult to believe that an English nobleman would repeatedly deny access to a MS. in his possession merely for the pleasure of doing so. One hopes that he is right; but unfortunately there are too many instances in the past in which collectors who themselves desire to make no scholarly use of the treasures that have come into their possession have churlishly refused to let others see them, on the absurd plea that their value and interest would be gone if what they contain were made generally accessible to the world! No doubt Lord Talbot has some valid reason for his refusal. But the fact remains that MSS of this unique sort ought to find their way into public libraries, where all students could have access to them, and not remain at the free disposal of private owners, who may ignore their importance or neglect their due preservation, and who must at best choose between the trouble of constantly lending them to students and the reproach of being deaf to the true interests of literature and learning.

A correspondence on the mistakes of authors has been initiated—with the help of the learned Mr. Walsh—by one of the literary papers, but has not as yet produced any particular novelty. The hackneyed anecdote of Scotts making the sun set in the east—when Sir Arthur Wardour and his daughter were overtaken by the tide on the coast of Forfar—has been trotted out again. Some attempts have been made to show that Scott was excusable, on the plea of the peculiar conformation of the coast near Arbroath; but it is more likely that he was careless. The finest astronomical howler which we have ever found in a novel is that committed by Tolstoy in Anna Karenina, where Levin is reported to have aimed himself when out snip-shooting by the planet Venus. It was early evening, and Venus was shining low down in the west behind the birch trees. Levin resolved to stay a little longer, till Venus, which he saw below a branch of birch, should be above it." He would have had to wait a long time in real life. It would be difficult for any author to make a bigger or more obvious blunder than that and one cannot help wandering how Tolstoy, who is usually an accurate observer of Nature could possibly have committed himself to such an extraordinary statement. The painters who periodically depict the crescent moon with its horns turned towards the sun or the full moon setting just after the sun afford the best parallel.

Alexander Smith has rather dropped out of sight in these days, but the issue by Mr. Melrose of a new and very desirable edition of Dreamthorp will bring his name once more before the public. The book is prefaced by a biographical and critical essay by Mr. John Hogben. Smith's best-known work was, of course, A Life Drama. In noticing it the "Westminister Review" declared Smith to be a born singer, a man of genius, not a musical echo of other singers. Clough also praised the work, but other distinguished critics were less laudatory. Still the book sold, and up to the date of Smith's death it had gone through ten editions. It certainly brought Smith immediate fame, and after his publisher had paid him £100 he started for London with his friend John Nichol, who subsequently became Professor of English Literature in Glasgow University. The travellers on the way called on Miss Martineau at Ambleside, and on Philip James Bailey of Festus fame at Nottingham. Among those who received the poet kindly in London were George Henry Lewes, Herbert Spencer, and Arthur Helps. An absurd charge of plagiarism was brought against Smith, and it will be remembered that he figured in Professor Aytoun's skit Firmilian, along with George Gilfillan, Bailey, Sydney Dobell, and others, as one of the spasmodic school. One of the most noted champions of Smith was Shirley Brooks in the pages of Punch.

Dreamthorp first appeared in 1863—it was published by Mr. Strahan—and Mr. Hogben properly regards it as Alexander Smith's most characteristic work. It has, we are told, had more readers than any of his other books: There are passages in it that may deliberately challenge comparison with the work of any English essayist. . . . It depends for its renewed existence and appeal on the undying qualities of the natural mind and heart, which, as generation succeeds generation, remain in large degree essentially the same. This, we think, is well said. Mr. Hogben recalls that in one of the literary competitions in the Academy a few years ago Dreamthorp was freely named as the most deserving of neglected books. We join with him in hoping that the present reprint may in some small way help to remove it from such a category.

Collectors should lookout for a book—TheTriumphs of Petrarch, translated into English by Henry Boyd—which Mr. Murray will shortly publish. It will constitute an entirely new departure in artistic typography. The type, especially made for the volume, has been shaped after the letters used by the most accomplished scribe of the fifteenth century The initials are executed in raised gold by Actilio Formilli, of Florence. The paper has been specially manufactured in Italy after an old Italian formula, being the closest approach to the ancient hand-made paper yet found. The work will be bound in leather, blind stamped with a beautiful fourteenth—century design. The edition will be limited to 100 numbered copies, and ten printed on parchment—the latter containing a full-page facsimile of an original illuminated page also by Actilio Formilli. Never before had Petrarch so fine a setting for his work.

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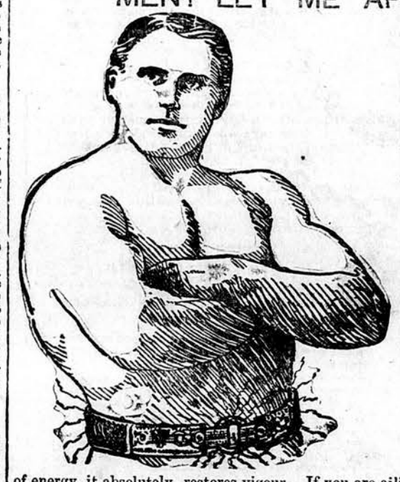

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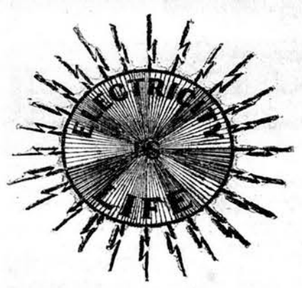

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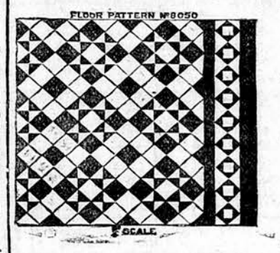

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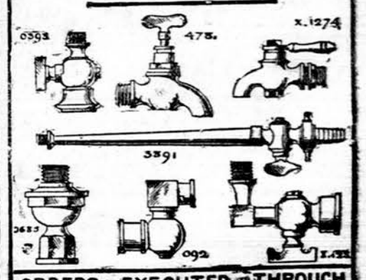

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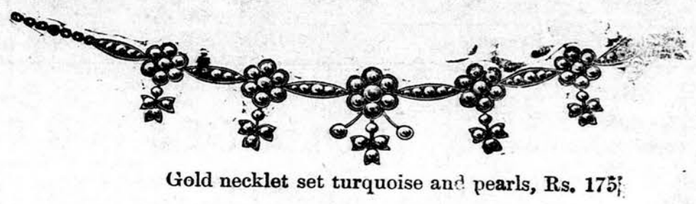
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



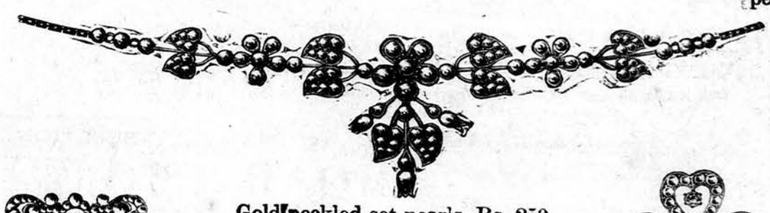
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

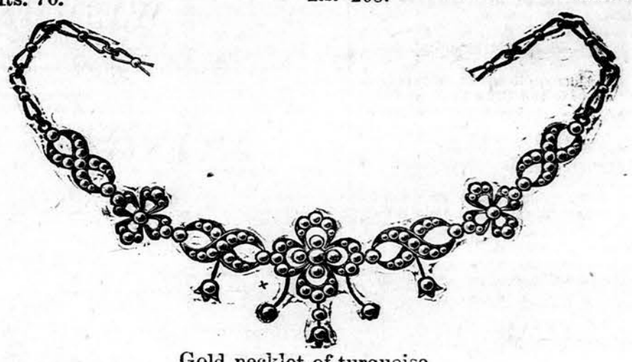
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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